REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,129.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. A. Kinsor, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Galle	9
„ Carwar	1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	3	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	3	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Chittagong	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Allepy	5	„ False Point	19
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	21
„ Colombo	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and ultimately at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSHEH	17
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Gwadur	3	„ Fao	17
„ Muscat	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Linga	24
„ Lingah	9	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	11	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	13	„ Gwadur	30
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	April. 2
Arrive BUSHEH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 9 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,000 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Herbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons 130 H P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY the 3rd March 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

Rurnee. Malwan.
Beria. Vingorla.
Ratnagheree. Goa (Panjim) and
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Vizindroog.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27 h February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rurnee. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry. Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Intermediate Ports.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ADRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects under special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. B. Murry	2648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	5th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	10th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	3589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.

APR. 1.

SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDAS ES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. COLCONDA (1,509 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Smallbid, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO	1,230 Tons	about	27th Feb.
HINDOO	3,257 „	„	20th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	„	7th April.
VIRAGO	1,787 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Jaitha Ithima & Co., and on account and risk of marigdoors Calliandas Nurrotundas and Mumnohandas Nurrotundas.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhurumsalla, situate lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Wardon road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolsiwar, containing by admeasurement 2,157 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the road leading to Dadjee Dadjee and by a public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the temple of Dadjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoo thaker Soondersee, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dadjee Dadajee's temple and by the said Wardon road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Cheesoo Wassedew, and now in the occupation of the said Vibookendas Hurrishkey.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Koja Khakoo Dossa the mortgagor.)

Under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to him by deed of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of June 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or range of chawl, situate, lying and being at Shaik Abdoolla Doctor street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolsehwar, containing by admeasurement 401 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of assessment under No. 6, and in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2849, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a street called Mutton Row, on or towards the north by the property of Moorad Kasam, and on or towards the south by the property of Joseph Gunny.

Conditions of sale may be seen on applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 25th February 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

A powerful Grey Persian Horse, about 14-2 high.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climates, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome Eggshell-built Sociable, a pair of Handsome Boy Arab Carriage Horses, Chibi's Pony, the Hitch Bullocks and Cow of Cows, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence in the above-mentioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, Ch'ld's cary, &c., the property of W. T. Goodier, Esq., the saloon comprises, rich stained glass-ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, Elkington and Mappin's best plated-ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 in four entry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, breakfast companions, ice pail, large tea tray, water egg boiler, wine cooler, a set of bed-candlesticks, Lily pattern epergne and rock-ly Elkington, dessert and fish cutting knives and forks in cases, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., elegantly carved sandal blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, dumb waiter, sofa, handsomely carved circular, pier and sofa tables, handsome French polished easy and folding chairs, conversation sofa, a centre ottoman, rich Brussel's drawing-room carpet with border, lady's French polished writing table, a first-class solid mahogany cottage piano by "Broadwood and Sons," bronze and plat d'angle and three-light argand lamps, whatnots, rich table ornaments, handsomely carved four post bedsteads, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, a first-rate harmonium, English mahogany chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection, of choice plants, shells, butterflies in cases, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light Sociable, with glass shutter, by "Thomas Startin."

A Chibi's pony, a milch buffalo and cow's calf, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND GREY PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

15 Bales 700 Pieces, Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
15 Cases 400 do. White do. No. 6,000.
6 Bales 300 do. Grey do.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class semi-grand Piano by "Erard," a handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, a fast-looking Chesnut Brougham Horse, choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. A. Davidson, the same comprises, rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated wares such as cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, butter pot, biscuit box, water table and chamber candlesick, Linen, &c., handsome French polished blackwood furniture such as a set of dining in 2 pieces for 14 persons, a set of camp, ditto in 2 pieces, side board, American dining room chairs, teapoys, handsomely carved circular pier and wine tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas cleopatra couches, handsome centre, ottoman, settee of sofas and 2 easy chairs, La Y'a davenport, rich brussel's drawing room carpet with border, a first class mahogany semi-grand piano by "Erard" plated 3 lights hanging argand lamp, first-rate chromolithograph in gilt frames, handsome English iron pantent four posts bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and chevral glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of ferns, and choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature brougham by "Thorn," with a powerful bay Arab brougham horse and harness complete.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, STORES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, a large quantity of Unservicable Stores, Instruments, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron framing and patent pin, in solid Mahogany case, made expressly for India, and inspected by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and complete set of wires.

A standsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

A Grey Arab Gallowa, age 5, off height 14, hands, sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIAND SS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Babajee Narrayen Minaturne and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Jayett Raghoonathjee, Manockjee Bhojsett, Narayen Bhojsett and Hurrychand Bhojsett, by virtue of a Mortgage Deed dated 10th July 1860, and the 4th April 1870) the following valuable Landed Property :—

A house erected and built with chunam, bricks and stones on the Government ground situate at literally inside or Pydhne Street in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement fourteen feet in breadth, and one hundred and eighty feet in length, be the same little more or less and standing in the name of Bhojvett Ragoonathjett, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 611 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment in the name of Bhojvett Raghoonathjett, and assessed under No. 804, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the compound of the said house and passage for water, on or towards the west by the Bhendy Bazar Street, on or towards the north by the house of Kerzeba Govindjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Juggonath Sankersett.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Fancy Articles, and Shop Goods of Messrs. Osmaun Allarockia and Co. in the Godown in Hummum Street, Fort, where Soundy's Emporium of Novelties was lately opened.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th inst., & the day following, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are requested to sell by Public Auction, the Millinery, fancy articles and the over-stock shop goods of Messrs. Osmaun Allarockia and Co., the same comprises, pieces of silk velvets, silk satins, French flannels, flower curtain nets, window curtains, counterpanes, white dorias, dimities, and furniture, chintz, chintz borders, muslins, gunjeefrocks, English carpets, Turkish towels, colored border silk handkerchiefs, carpet bags, alpacas, black cloths, velvet pile table covers, Ladies' dresses, parasols, walking sticks, scarfs, collars, neckties, boots, socks, stockings, night caps, gloves, hair pins, brushes, needle cases, crochet belts, powder puffs, bonnets, hats, crochet games, saddles, whips, kerosine hanging lamps, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a PATTIMARI at Cooli Bunder.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Cooly Bunder, by order of Mr. Ramjee Heerjee, and on account and risk of Wagjee Meghjee.

A Pattimar named Luckhmi, registered (cowl) No. 3871, Tonnage 84½ tons, or candies 333 with sails, tackles, and &c., lying as the Lascar's Anchorage and Hacksan Raja and on account and risk of Mr. Minguel Dias.

Deposit, 25 per cent. at the time of sale. The highest bidder will be declared as purchaser who will have to get the Court transferred on his name at his expense within eight days from the day of sale, when also the balance of purchase money will have to be paid.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Mahim near Portuguese Chapel, by order of the Mortgagees Boehra Akha, Carbor Akha, Lukhma Akha and Hacksan Raja and on account and risk of Mr. Minguel Dias.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 2nd proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing built thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim without the Fort, fronting on the northside of the sand public footpath in the subdistrict of Mazagon containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12A and bounded, the east partly by the vacant ground of the cart to Saint Miteliel Church, on the west by the house of Khoja Veerjee Nanji, on the north by the house of Bilar Ramcha Deddi-o, and partly by the said vacant ground of the cart to Saint Miteliel Church, and on the south by the public footpath, and the house of Louis de Silva, now or formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Minguel Dias.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the room of the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 25th February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockery ware, Carriage Horses &c., &c., at No. 10 Ballasis Road next to Messrs. Luddah Ebram and Company.

On SATURDAY, the 13th proximo, Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 10 Ballasis Road next to Messrs. Luddah Ebram and Com. any the property of J. G. Vitters, Esq., proceeding to Matheran.

If not previously disposed off—One English built Brougham and One Silver Colored Arab Horse.

Full particulars will to given hereafter.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR MORE NIGHTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25, 26, and 27 FEBRUARY.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall ; Gallery, 8 annas ; Children ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

TOWN HALL.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ

FROM LONDON,

Will appear in their Popular Entertainment, as given by them in all the principal Cities and Towns of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, the Eastern and Western Provinces, the Free States and Natal, with the most unequivocal success (vide Public Press), on

THURSDAY, 25TH FEB., AND SATURDAY, 27TH FEB. 1875,

COMMENCING WITH MALLADINES OPERATTA, ENTITLED

THE RING

AND

THE KEEPER!

EVANDALE PARK, ENGLAND—PERIOD 1670.
SIR PHILIP AYLMER.....Mr. D'Arcy Read.
LADY CONSTANCE EVANDALE...Mrs. D'Arcy Read.
Serenade—"Love, art thou waking?" Ballad—"Forget me Not." Negro Song—"Cynthia Sue."
Cavatina—"My Lady's Page." Duet—"Keeper, see this Ruby Ring." Duet—"Yes, I love thee."

REMINISCENCES OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES,

THE COUSINS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

American Negro Refrain—"The Dandy Broadway Swell." Negro Song—"Cynthia Sue."

In which Mr. D'ARCY READ will give an imitation of "De BONES," pronounced by the Press and the Public to be quite a new feature in Christy Minstrelsy.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A DOMESTIC SKETCH, ENTITLED.

BELGRAVIA,

OR

SERVANTGALISM

LONDON—PERIOD 1874.

In which Mrs. D'ARCY READ will personate the London servant girl, Lancashire Lass, and the Irish Girl. Mr. D'ARCY READ will sing

"Molly-try Tree," "Joe the Marine," And with Mrs. D'ARCY READ "Nelly McCree."

SIGNOR G. INZOLI,

WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3 Third Seats .....Rs. 1
Second Seats 2

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

Doors open at 8-30. Entertainment to commence at 9 P.M.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held THIS DAY, at the stewards Stand, Byculla, at 12 o'clock.

E. L. ELLIOT, Lieut.,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

25th February 1875.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—

NOTICE is hereby given that INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid on account of the FIRST CALL of Rs. 25 per SHARE, due on the 2nd January 1875, after the 27th instant.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.—NOTICE

is hereby given, that to suit the ALTERATION in the TRAIN SERVICE of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The Down Mail train, this Railway, will leave Indore on and after March 1st, leave Khundwa at 10-42 A.M., and arrive at Choral Chowkie, at 3-52 P.M. No alteration will be made in the Timing of the Up Mail.

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
Manager (Open Line) Holkar State Railway.

Khundwa, 23rd February 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. HINDOO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the depar ure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he may, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Hadiana & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD.—The Cutter Yacht TINEY, 5 Tons. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The following CONTRACTS for one year will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Tanna, on 10th March 1875.

FERRY CONTRACT.
TOLL CONTRACT.
SAND AND STONE CONTRACT.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 18th February 1875.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from this date to 1st March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th February, 1875.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000 ; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,95,920.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN.

BOREE BUNDER TO BANDORA.

On and after 1st March next the above train will leave Boree Bunder at 6-10 P.M. instead of 6-0 P.M. as at present, Byculla at 6-20, Dadur at 6-35, Mahim at 6-45, and will arrive at Bandora at 6-45 P.M. instead of 6-35. (Madras time.)

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of a quantity of SCRAP STEEL, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

Also for the purchase of a Stack of OLD CAST IRON FIREBARS.

The parties tendering to specify the price per Ton.

The Scrap Steel and Old Firebars to be removed at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers within a month after the sale has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Scrap Steel," or "Tender for Old Firebars," sealed and addressed to the Acting Agent., G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 27th instant.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 20th February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY the 1st March 1875, the following alterations in the running of Passenger Trains on this Railway will take effect ; viz :—

The present Train from Bombay at 7-0 A.M. will leave instead at 6-50 A.M., arriving at Poona at 3-0 P.M.

Additional Mixed Trains will leave Poona daily at 7-40 A.M., reaching Mo'apur at 6-45 P.M., and leaving Sholapur at 6-15 A.M., arriving at Poona at 6-0 P.M.

The Down Local Train to Kanara will leave Bombay at 6-15 P.M., instead of 6-5 P.M., and will arrive at Kanara at 11-20 P.M.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 10-30 A.M. will leave instead at 6-0 P.M., reach Bhusawal at 6-2 A.M., leave there at 6-17 A.M., and reach Jabalpur at 9-0 P.M., the following day.

The present Train from Bombay at 6-0 P.M. will leave at 7-30 P.M., reach Bhusawal at 10-45 P.M., leave there at 6-30 A.M., and reach Nagpur at 9-0 P.M. the next day, instead of as at present, at 1-30 P.M.

The Up Train will leave Nagpur at 8-30 A.M., as at present, but will reach Bhusawal at 11-0 P.M. instead of at 10-0 P.M. It will leave Bhusawal at 6-25 A.M., the following morning, reaching Bombay the same evening at 10-25.

The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Bhusawal for Badnera at 6-20 A.M., and the up Mixed Train from Badnera at 8-0 A.M., reaching Bhusawal at 6-35 P.M., will be discontinued.

The Down Joint Local Bandora Train at present leaving Bombay at 6-0 P.M. will leave instead at 6-10 P.M., reaching Bandora at 6-45 P.M.

Passengers with Third-class Tickets between Bombay and Kalina and Intermediate Stations will not be conveyed by the 6 P.M. Train from Bombay.

The trains on the Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Wardha Valley State Railways will also be altered so as to run in connection with the up and Down Mixed Trains between Bhusawal and Nagpur.

For other and consequent alterations and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill dated 1st March 1875. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH FEBRUARY 1875.

Reuter's closing telegram of yesterday gave the Liverpool Cotton Market as steady, but Surats dull, the sales being 15,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged for everything except Mid Orleans which was quoted at 8d., an advance of 1/16 per lb. Arrivals were steady the only change being in Ginned Broach which showed an advance of 1/16d. for February, March shipment.

With receipts at the American Ports yesterday only 12,000 bales, spot cotton in New York had advanced ¼ and futures ¼ cent. per lb., and Leverpool this morning is accordingly reported as showing a hardening tendency, probable sales 25,000 bales. The American figures now stand as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesday's receipts..	12,000	14,000	18,000
„ Exports to U. K.	9,000	21,000	7,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,863,000	3,007,000	2,674,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,160,000	1,079,000	1,079,000

The receipts this week are already 16,000 bales behind last year, making the total for the season so far 144,000 bales less. Falling off at this rate, there can be no question that something considerably less than a four million crop is now probable, on and that basis prices are none too high. This season, however, has been so full of changes and contradictions that no reliance can be placed on appearances from one day to another, and all that can be said with any degree of certainty is, that prices for some week's yet, will follow the American receipts. With equal to last year's figures for the remainder of the season we are probably now too high, and quieter markets might be looked for. On the other hand if they go on diminishing on the present scale it is difficult to say how far we might advance, but at home there are people who in such an event look upon 5¾ for Fair New Dholleras as quite a likely figure to touch.

Manchester however seems likely to act as a drag throughout, yesterday's market notwithstanding the strength shown in Liverpool being again only steady at unchanged prices. The accounts from this side are certainly sufficiently discouraging but beyond that there is evidently so strong an opinion against a small American crop that nothing but the most direct pressure will disturb it.

Some slight uncertainty has again been imported into the question of the home money market by the advice of a withdrawal of £163,000 from the Bank of England yesterday, destination unknown and the reaction in Consols this morning to 93. Unless followed by further similar movements, however, there is nothing yet to induce apprehensions of dearer money, but the feeling of uncertainty owing to these frequent changes is of itself sufficiently unfavorable. French Rentes have given way to 102, Bar Silver remains at 57½ per oz.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay advanced their rates of discount and interest yesterday one per cent. all around. The movement came most unexpectedly, but has, nevertheless, had little or no effect either on Exchange or the Money Market generally. Outside, the supply of capital continues most abundant at 4 per cent., and the fact of the Bank being at 7 per cent. is, to say the least, peculiar. In Calcutta money is extremely plentiful and a decline in the Bank of Bengal's rates has been looked upon probable for this week or two. Yesterday's movement here may possibly induce the management to postpone any alteration, but the fact remains that both there and here capital is abundant and likely to continue so. Rumours are current to-day that the large increase in Bills Discounted in the Bank of Bombay's last return is due to heavy receipts of Calcutta's currency notes. The amount is put down at 25 lacs, and is said to have already been sent to Calcutta for encashment, the rupees to be brought across here immediately.

Sterling Exchange has been a shade firmer but without actual change in rates. We quote,—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 10 1/16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 7/16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 10 13/32d.	„
Documents 2 do. ...	1s. 10 7/16d.	„

On Calcutta there has been a considerable business done to-day at ¼ per cent. discount for demand, 60 days sight unchanged. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady at previous figures.

The SHARE MARKET is steady without material fluctuation, Bank of Bombay shares are in request at improvement of 1 per cent, Spinning Companies are firm but like other descriptions generally unaltered.

COTTON shows great firmness owing to the better accounts from home, and a fair extent of buying has been done to-day at fully yesterday's prices. For New Dhollera April delivery Rs. 187 has been paid, for Mowa ready Rs. 196, Akola Rs. 199, Ginned Broach Rs. 230 per candy. The receipts yesterday were 12,820 bales, making 31,788 bales for the four days, but Stocks here scarcely increase, the chief portion of the arrivals being full pressed cotton for immediate shipment.

FREIGHTS are quiet at unchanged rates both by sail and steam.

PIECE GOODS have been dull with if anything an easier tendency, but the firmer accounts from home this morning, may possibly impart a better feeling.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	725
5,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,160
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. A. & China	260
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indiz.	115
40,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	100p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,600
100	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Ibeer Co. Kurrachee....	725
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	60
250	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
154	2,000	11,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,000
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	665 ex.
4 0	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	520
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,320
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	550
1,4 0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	575
470	1,000	all	170p.	Carwar Company.....	700
120	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
800	1,000	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,630
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,550
300	2,000	2,000	150 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
200	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
3125	400	325	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	455
600	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. L.	1,750
120	...	1,80	250 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press....	1,575
2 0	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	825
150	85	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	125

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,565
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,100
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,265
1,600	150	150	10	Broach Mills.....	225
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.	Dharumsey Spinning....	1,500
1,500	1,25	all	125 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,160
1,400	1,000	all	115 p.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co....	1,085
720	1,000	all	115 p.	Jeewraj Balloo Mills	1,220
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,280
1,050	1,000	all	200 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,200
4,000	615	all	68	Oriental	780
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
310	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Somersetdas Spinning....	1,120 ex
200	1,000	250	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	250

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£10	319	8	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	103	14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£7	65	7	2 do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	31	12	1 do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	0	0 do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£10	99	12	6 do.	Do. New £10 Shares ..	223

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,150-6
7,500	150	all	...	Elvire Land & Build'g Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,250
6,000	1 400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	270

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,690
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
800	500	300	27½ p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,110	200	100	3 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
4,000	50	all	1 p. c.	Mechanics' Dock'g Co....	18
1,250	500	all	7 p. c.	Preachan & Co	295
.....	250	all	40 pa	Vicgas Patent Slip Co...	42

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation			
.....	20	181	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic week ending 20th February 1875. Open 432½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,165	0	0
Merchandize	81,670	0	0
Telegraph	1,093	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,35,928	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1874. Open 411½ Miles.

Coaching	85,717	0	0
Merchandize	86,225	0	0
Electric Telegraph	743	0	0
Total Rs....	1,24,685	0	0
Increase Rs.....	10,643	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ONTARIO, 1,062 tons, Captain W. Macleans will sail to-day in ballast, for Rangoon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BUSHIER, 616 tons, Captain James Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa—Revd L. F de Souza, and Mr A Gomes. For different Ports Twenty deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. PERA, 1,263 tons, Captain Robert Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (January 22th), calling at Adelaide, King George Sound and Point de Galle, with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney—Mr Lark, Mr Cave, Miss Thorn, Dr McGrath, Mr W Bourg, Mr and Mrs C Street, Mr and Mrs R Goldsborough, Mr F Row, Signor Branchi, Mr and Mrs Twomy, Mr J Grice, Mrs H Cunningham, 3 Misses Cunningham, Mr Cunningham, Miss E Cunningham, Mr Jno. Nairn, Mr C Nairn, Revd J Palmer, Captain Raymond, Lieut Fillman, Mr R Munn, Mr A. Binnie. From Melbourne —Mr. Webb, Mr Dickson, Master Dobson From Adelaide —Mr and Mrs Tomkinson and infant, 2 Misses Tomkinson 3 children and European female servant, Miss F Blyth, Lieut Coghlan R N.

MESSRS. WILSON & SONS STEAMER HINDOO, 3,257 tons, Captain W. Cousens, arrived in Port yesterday morning with a full cargo and passengers as per subjoined list : The Hindoo left London on 24th January, but having experienced severe weather was obliged to take refuge in Torbay where she remained until the 27th. She arrived at Port Said on the 8th instant and left Suez at 6 P.M. on the 11th ; and arrived here early yesterday morning having made the run from London inclusive of 3 days at Torby in 31 days. The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Hindoo :—Col and Mrs Aynesley, Misses Aynesleys (3) and Miss Hand, Mr and Mrs Waldie, Captain Troupe, Major and Mrs Allen, Miss Allen and European servant, Captain and Mrs. Glascock, Mr C R Dallar, Mr Canning, Lieut and Mrs Yaldwign and infant, Mr W S and Miss Miller,, Col and Mrs Dandridge, Miss Dandridge, Mr and Mrs Burton and infant, Mr Gillespie, 3 children and 1 servant, Mrs Guthrie, Mrs Elliot and child Miss Marshall, Miss Tighe, Mr and Mrs Browning, Mrs Hamilton and child, Miss Murton, Miss Staunton, Mrs Smith and 2 children, Mrs Hampton, Mr Baker, Mrs Mutton and child, Mr Gilbertson, Mr and Mrs. Rivers and child.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Hindoo (s)	Cousn	London, Jany 28.
	Pera (s).....	Methven	Melbourne, Jany 26.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bushcer (s).....	Smith.....	Coast & Goa.

The ship Ontario, Maclean, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Caledonian, to Liverpool.
Ship Ardgowan, to Liverpool.
Barque Marie Alfred, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
19	Provence	.....	Pondicherry.
	Emma F. Secor	.....	Cardiff.
20	Maida (st).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Lallah Bookh	.....	Cochin.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
20	John Allan	.....	Northern Ports.
	Bookwood	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vespasian, s, 5 bhds pot.wine, 1 hapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia 4 casks pot.wine, Eculjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bernard, s, 175 kegs nails, Tyabjee Ebramjee.
Strathclyde, s, 7 bhds porter, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.
Zambesi, s, 9 bhds beer, Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee ; 5 cases table salt, C E Mitchell and Co ; 80 cases yellow metal sheets, The New Bank of bombay ; 50 cases old tom, Manockjee Dhinojee.

FROM GLASSGOW.

Charlotte Croom, 9 cases sulphuric acid, Vullyjee Essajee ; 16 cases sulphuric acid, Currimbhoy Julaibhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice, 68 cases claret, Hajee Carrim and Co ; 18 bottles claret, Rattonjee Bomanjee and Co.
India, s, 100 cases brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.
Asia, s, 30 cases brandy, Eduljee Cursetjee.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 20 cases vermouth, C Grondona.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stewart Hahneman, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 30 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum.
Gade Hill, s, 6 0 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Barongaria, 101 cwts cotton yarn, and 107 bundles nuxvomica Mouljee Natha ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bisnee, 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Amelia, s, 308 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 43 bales hides, P M C. Salley and Co ; 155 bales cotton, Forbes and Co ; 20 bales wool, Nensy Mergjee ; 400 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 705 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 95 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.
Propentia, s, 160 bales hemp, Muthoordass Nuthoo ; 400 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 1,233 bags linseed, Volkart Bros ; 472 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Palm, 700 bags linseed, Forbes and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The L A and A Co ; 100 ; bales cotton, H Classon and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton V Kunkler and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 67 bales goat's hair, Ramjee Curmuchund ; 50 bales wool, Pembhoy Nuthoo ; 10 bales hides, R L Southern and Co.
Bengal, s, 48 bales Wool, Damodhur Heerjee ; 797 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co ; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 320 bales cotton Finlay, Scott and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Egbert, s, 600 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 118 bales cotton, The L A and A Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Palermo, s, 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 280 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Clydesdale, 300 bales myrabollams, Jeatha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s, 221 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 450 bags rapeseed, 929 bags linseed, and 443 bags poppy seed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 16,000 bags linseed Ralli Bros ; 39 bales hides, Sir Sassoor Futtabhoy ; 27 cases peacock feathers, Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy ; 49 cases gum, P and O S N Co ; 15 cases fishmaws, Marcelly Dama ; 2 cases tortoise shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 6 cases chundroose and 1 case tortoise shells, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 562 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia, s, 440 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
India, s, 9 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, C N Gomes and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Janet Court, 250 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Australia, s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Chandos, 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 3 bales hides, Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia, s, 240 bags coffee and 125 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 4 cases cigars, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva, s, 22 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva, s, 5 chests opium, Jairaj Peerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Samrutkroy Khetesidas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SURG-Major T. E. P. Martin, Secy. to the Surg-Genl. I. M. D., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in May next.

COLONEL H. W. Holland C. B., Staff Corps, Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in April next.

COLONEL G. R. Cookson, Bengal Infantry, Surgeon J. H. Ritchie, Madras Med. Est., Captain G. A. S. Colquhoun, R. A. Commy of Ord. Bengal, and Surg. W. J. Linton, Bengal Med. Est., are allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Stilman, Colonel, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave from Malligaum.

FEBRUARY 23.

Stanley, Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Mhow.
Higginson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Darra Ghazee Khan.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Galle.
Fraser, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, from Deolalee.
Menzies, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Oomrowtee.
Dobson, Captain, Bombay 2/25th Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.

FEBRUARY 24.

Allen, Major, Fengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Yaldwyn, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from Med Cert, from England.
Andridge, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Gladstone, Captain, Bengal 17th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Johnston, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, from Surat.
Bradley, Quarter Master, Bengal 37th Regt, on duty, from Khandwa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Tredell, Lieut Col, Bombay 16th Regt N I, to join, to Mhow.
Louis, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Surat.
Stilman, Colonel, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, to Malligaum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th February 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.
Royal Artillery, Major E E S burnett C B No 1 Battery 12th Brigade to England per Troop ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board.
40 Foot—Paymaster (Major) R. Richardson, to England, per Troop ship, from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board.
41st Foot Lt W H Mortimer, to England, via bgyht from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board.
70th Foot Captain E Pearson to England per troop ship, from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board.
78th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C R Richardson to England per Troop ship from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officers performed the duties of the Stations Staff officer at Ahmedabad in addition to their own, during the absence of the assistant Adjutant General Northern Division of the Army on duty.
Captain V Brich Adjutant 9th Regiment N I from 6th December 1874 to 12th January 1875.
Major J R Strutt Wing Officer 3 Regiment N L I from 13th January to 12 February 1875.

The Officer Commanding 3rd Hussars was authorized to issue 10th of Lucerne daily in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of 20 young horses of the Regiment four the 1st to the 28th February 1875.

HIGH COURT.—25TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
90-72—Forbes and Winter—Vithal Bhawoo and another v Pandurung Bhawoo.

LO-3 CAUSES.

845-73—A Framjee—Adam Hajee Khan Mahomed v Noor Mahomed Jeeva—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
263-74—M D Barbhaya—Nanchund Lodha v Munjeebhoy Currimm—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
86-74—Shamrao Pandurung—Suruswatibai widow v Crustnarao Shamrao and others—Jefferson and Payne and V Hurychund.
43-74—Henry, Cleveland and Leewarner—Sittabai widow v Wilkoba Pandurung—No appearance.
223-74—Fletcher and Smith—Buxoo Khanoo and others v Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ishu and others—J Gopall.
238-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—B J Duarte and another v P D de Silva—Shapoorjee and Thaurdrass.
253-74—Shapoorjee and Shapoorjee Thaurdrass—Rustomjee Nowrojee Kanga v Rubikabai widow—No appearance.
260-74—Mr Fletcher—Vunerachai widow and another v Nuthibai widow and others—No appearance.
261-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Muncherjee Dorabjee—Lynch and Owen.
282-74—Jefferson and Payne—Appoomabai widow v Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
295-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and Bank Ld, v Jeejeebhoy Shangerjee M F and another—M M Munshi.
313-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Esoo bin Khaliga v Goolam Hoosein Hussonally—Craigie, Lynca and Owen.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)
Extraordinary Jurisdiction.
From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisinghbai v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Huthcebhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhanseewar Mahashanker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday noon after 1 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 5 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Feb. 22	Monday ..... Mar 8
„	„ 23	„ ..... „ 9

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Former Rates Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 3 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformiations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	Mar. 15	Monday	Feb 22
„	„ 12	April	Mar. 22

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

CHINA MAILS.

CHINA and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		3 P.M.	
Tuesday	Feb. 23	Tuesday	Mar. 23
„	„ 9	„	April 6

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

3 P.M.		3 P.M.	
Saturday	Mar. 6	Saturday	April 3

The Australian Mails for Galle, Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Packets, for Zanzibar, will be at the rate of 2 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.
3. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
4. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	Feb. 15	Monday	May 10
„	April 12	„	June 4

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.
A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.
To Calcutta touching at the several Coast Stations.
Mails to Calcutta via Bombay at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.
Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.
The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, & for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur Sconce, Deesa, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	2-30 P.M.	0-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, ...	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Mattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 9 A.M. for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, ½ tolah 2 annas, 1½ tolah 9 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceed-

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MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced Representative, Mr. HENRY BETTS, will visit during March and April next, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE, JUBBULPORE, ALLAHABAD, and other Stations *en route* for NYNEE TAL, where he will remain from May, till September.

Mr. BETTS is furnished with a most complete stock of

MENIST'S

PERFECTED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TINTED LENSES, EYE-PROTECTORS, &c.,

and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective, or failing sight.

MENIST'S

12-LENS BINOCULARS, NEW ARMY FIELD GLASS, PATENT MILITARY METROSCOPE, &c., are also available.

During Mr. BETTS's absence from Bombay the above may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., to whose care Letters may be addressed, to be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—February 23rd, at Bombay, Margaret aged 51, the wife of Stephen

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 24TH FEBRUARY.

The Court met at 11 A.M.

The cross-examination of the Ayah continued. The drift of questions to show that the witness confessed under the influence of the police. She denied having been threatened by the police and declared that she was persuaded to go, much against her will, to the Maharaja by Faizoo, who was after her with Salim for two months.

Faizoo the next witness flatly contradicted this statement, saying that the Ayah went of her own accord. He went because she went. He confessed after seeing the Ayah and the gharrywalla in custody.

The police asked if he had been to the Maharaja and he said yes.

On being re-examined he said he had had no communication with the Ayah and the gharrywalla before confessing.

The gharrywalla was the next witness and deposed to taking the Ayah to the palace.

Kurreem Naik in cross-examination contradicted the Ayah's statement that he asked her to go to the Maharaja and also said that she had asked him and promised him he would get a present for Luxmeebaee's marriage. He made no mention in his deposition before Mr. Souter of the Gaekwar's conversation with the Ayah, but narrated it to-day. Much dissatisfaction is again expressed to-day by the Commission and the Counsel with the interpreters rendering of evidence.

No important witnesses about poisoning called yet, but the defence is greatly elated with contradictions in the evidence given.

Sir Lewis Pelly gives a grand dinner to-night at the Residency in honor of the Commissioners.

There were not many Europeans in Court to-day but a great crowd of natives.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 24TH FEBRUARY.

The right wing of the 45th Regiment arrived here this morning. The Cattle show was held yesterday. Private Fallow, of the Hussars has been sentenced to penal servitude for life, for attempting Sergeant-Major Davies' life.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH FEBRUARY.

His Excellency Lord Napier and staff passed through Allahabad yesterday. His Excellency will arrive in Calcutta to-night. The Delhi Durbar, instead of being a purely local affair, is now intended for the leading Chiefs of a large portion of Rajpootana and all princes and princelets from the North West Provinces to the North West Frontier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON 24TH. FEB.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has started for Natal.

Severe cold prevails throughout Europe.

THE FRENCH SENATE BILL.

PARIS 23RD. FEB.

The Bonapartists and Legitimists are strenuously endeavouring to defeat the Senate Bill in its final stages; the members of the Left are however united and refuse to listen to any proposals for amendments,

SPAIN.

MADRID 23RD. FEB.

The Royalist troops in Navarre remain inactive. General Moriones has resigned his command.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 23RD FEB. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16.

The Manchester Market has been steady but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 " French Rente 1872	102½
Bar Silver	57⅞

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Timor, Atalanta and Hindostan.

Arrival—King Arthur.

The sum of £163,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

OOMRAWUTTEE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SINCE my last letter, I have very little to report and shall shortly address you from some other station. At about 6 o'clock p. m. on Monday last a heavy thunderstorm passed over the station, and there was a heavy fall of rain, which lasted far into the night and about 1½ inches of rain have fallen. Some damage will be done to the cotton, which, it is expected, will now contain, even more black leaf than before, and already this year's crop, in these districts, was remarkably black leaved and the ryots are bemoaning their *nasib* and say that the "Sahibs" are so hard upon them when the cotton has black leaf and will hardly buy it, or only at a very low rate. On Monday afternoon, when the train for Bombay was leaving, there was quite a commotion amongst the European, as well as native inhabitants of Oomrawuttee; Major Menzies, who has been a resident of these parts, for upwards of 9 years was going home to Europe on furlough and this fact created quite a sensation. The station was splendidly decorated with green leaves, flowers and flags and crowds with new faces of every position. A short time before the train was going to start several carriages, tongas, &c., containing ladies and gentlemen, drove up and the platform was filled with some of the personal friends of Major and Mrs. Menzies. The leave taking was very affecting, many of the natives were crying bitterly and the rest looked very down in the mouth and sad. The little son of Major Menzies, a fine 3 years old little fellow, seemed unwilling to separate himself from his ayah and some hamal, who must have been a special favorite of his, as he was kissing them repeatedly and seeing them cry he also cried, and when placed in the train, he would continually turn to his mama and say "no go" "no go," meaning no doubt, that he did not wish to go and leave his faithful attendant. The leave taking appeared too much even for Major and Mrs. Menzies and as the train puffed out of the station, I saw many of the countenance, of the European gentlemen, having dew drops running down the cheeks and I must say, such tears are real pearls and do them, as well as Major and Mrs. Menzies, much credit and they need not have been ashamed to have them remarked. It is pleasant to witness such sights, and even your special felt something trickling down his special cheeks and cannot swear to, what it was, but it does one good to "see men live in unity" and I heartily added my "God speed" to those that were sent after the 2 o'clock train last Monday, as it went whistling out of Oomrawuttee.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, 4,173 tons, Captain D'Arcy Irvin, will sail to-day for England, with 43 officers 8 ladies, and 6 children 917 men 100 women, & 182 children of H. M.'s 41st Foot and different Regiments :—The following is the list of officers :—

Colonel H Rowland, 41st Foot	Lieut F M E Vibart, B-19th R A
Major A H Wavell, 41st Foot	Surg Maj and Mrs S Roch, and two children, 55th Foot
Bt Major H J Haydock, 41st Foot.	Lieut S T Spens, 3rd Buffs.
Captain and Mrs A H Warner, and two children 41st Foot.	Surg D C G Bourne, M D
Captain N Montgomery, 41st Foot	Surg W C Gastrell, M D
Captain A Gray, 41st Foot	Captain G V C Napier, 3rd Hussars
Captain F D Webb, 41st Foot	Captain A J Harrison, 2-7th Foot
Lieut G W Rennie, 41st Foot	Lieut P Stillaur, 2-7th Foot
Lieut W H Mortimer, 41st Foot	Bt Maj W R White, 56th Foot
Lieut A R Mcfarlane, 41st Foot	Lieut E E Swaine, 103th Foot
Lieut F F Rudman, 41st Foot	Surg H J Linton, M D
Lieut J W Hogge, 41st Foot	Major and Mrs E S Burnett, 1-13th R A
Sub Lieut H E Parry, 41st Foot	Major and Mrs C R Richardson, 72th Foot
Sub Lieut W F T Parnell, 41st Foot	Captain D Pearson, 72th Foot
Pay Master R H O'Dowd, 41st Foot	Major (Pay Master) R Richardson 40th Foot
Adj W K Westropp, 41st Foot	Surg and Mrs W F Steve nson, and two children, M D
Qr Mr T Bayley, 41st Foot	Lieut A H Stanley, 60th Foot
Surg M M Gaffney, 41st Foot	Capt T E Sandy, 60th Foot
Capt and Mrs F W Clarkson, 20th Foot	Qr Mr E T Murray, 51st L I
Major and Mrs W Black, 6th Foot	Col H E T Williams, 103th Foot
Surg and Mrs A F S Clarke, Royal Artillery.	Lieut H T H Repton, R A
Lieut A B Davies, 21st R B A	

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—For torturing his horse, by driving him while in an unfit state, Dowlata Bulvant was yesterday fined Rs. 8 by Mr. Nana Morojee.

THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON.—Will deliver the third of a series of sermons in the Cathedral this evening at 6 o'clock. Subject :—"Assault in the Wilderness for 40 days."

SIR RICHARD COUCH.—It is stated that, on the close of the Baroda Commission, Sir Richard Couch will stay for some time in Bombay before proceeding to England.

ACTING CHIEF INTERPRETER.—Mr. Balajee Pandurang has been appointed to act as Chief Translator and Interpreter, Bombay High Court, during the absence of Mr. Flynn at Baroda.

STEALING.—A woman named Gunga was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having stolen some ornaments and money from the person of a child.

CRUELTY.—Eappo Jotee was yesterday, charged before Mr. Nana Morojee by Constable Burns, with having cruelly tortured his horse. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 15.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday the 20th February 1875, was 52 feet 4 tenths. For the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet 4 tenths.

ARREST OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—On Tuesday morning, Bhows Sahib Angree, a Jhageerdar of Alibaug, arrived in Bombay with fifty followers, and is stopping at a Bungalow on the Kalbadevie Road.

THEFT.—A Mussulman named Ally Shaik Mahomed was yesterday, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having stolen a copper plate, the property of Suddoo Kakee.

INJURING THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday morning Mr. Nana Morojee, ordered Bhicka Sambajee and two other Hindus to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, for having thrown a quantity of mud into the harbour on the previous day.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The troops which arrived from Baroda, consisting of a wing of the 25th Regiment and a Battery of Royal Artillery, were yesterday morning, embarked on board the troop-ship Euphrates, in which they are to proceed homeward.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Ramjee Mahadoo, Municipal bullock cart contractor, and Shaik Seedoo Dowed, a bullock driver, were charged yesterday with torturing a pair of bullocks. Inspector Austin proved the charge and they were fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. Nana Morojee.

VAGRANTS.—Edward Harkins and Thomas Cosgrove were charged by Inspector Killen with having been found wandering about as vagrants. When brought before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, they pleaded guilty and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Tuesday morning at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of a man named Luximon Succaram, whose death had resulted from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by a bullock on the 18th inst. The deceased was an old man nearly eighty years of age. Verdict, accidental death.

PROFESSOR MICHEL.—This popular performer gave another of his entertainments, on Tuesday last, at the Victoria Theatre, under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bahadoor and suite, some of whom were present during the evening. We need hardly say that the Professor's performance was fully up to the very high standard of proficiency which he always attains.

BURGLARY.—A godown situated on the Musjid Bunder Street, was broken into on Tuesday night, by some person or persons who effected an entrance by scaling a pile of cotton bales which lay in front of the godown, and so through a window which was found to have been forced open. A few articles, valued in the aggregate at about Rs. 50, were abstracted.

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, S. Culley, a seaman was charged at the instance of Inspector Gough, with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day, and was fined Re. 1. James Gomesa was on the same day placed before his Worship by Inspector Killen, who charged him with having been drunk and incapable. He was also fined Re. 1.

WE have received the sum of Rs. 33 in addition to the sums already noticed for the Borderers Band Testimonial, the result of the exertions of G. W. T. during one evening among his friends, who subscribed one rupee each, with the exception of two who subscribed Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 each. This example duly followed would soon raise a sum sufficient for the purpose. The example should be followed without loss of time.

RELEASE OF A JEWELLER.—Some days ago, a jeweller of Baroda named Ootumchund was arrested on a charge of having obtained from the Gaekwar Rs. 1,25,000, on the false pretence that the sum was required to be given as gratification for the purpose of getting Colonel Phayre removed from the office of Resident There is no sufficient evidence against him, and he has, according to a vernacular paper, now been released from custody.

NOVEL WAY OF INTERCEPTING A WITNESS.—Shreeram Bhawoo, a clerk in the employment of Mollappa Laximon, a grain factor, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for the purpose of proceeding against Ramjee Pranjee, whom he had arrested on a charge of fabricating false evidence. The complainant said that Ramjee master Laximon had a claim against the defendant, which he intended to bring before the Small Cause Court. His master intended to call him as a witness, and knowing this the prisoner stopped him on the road on Saturday last and gave him a rupee upon the subject for some time, ultimately assaulted him. The complainant cried out, and a police sepoy coming up, the defendant concocted a story and complained that the plaintiff had stolen Rs. 25, the plaintiff was searched, but nothing was found on him. The matter was ultimately brought before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who released the complainant. The latter accordingly brought the present charge against the defendant. The matter stands over on remand to the 3rd proximo.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Captain George Dinsdale, Master of the Steamship Mooro, appeared yesterday before Mr C. E. Cooper, to answer a summons issued against him, at the instance of the Superintendent of the Preventive Service of Bombay, for having carried thirty-eight passengers in excess of the proper number fixed by Section 13 of Act 12 of 1870, during the passage of that Steamer from Jeddah to Bombay. Mr. Thomas Murray, Inspector of the Customs Preventive Service, deposed that he had counted the number of passengers on the vessel on arrival in harbour, and had found 729 on board, being 38 in excess of the proper number. The matter was then postponed until this morning, when witnesses for the defence will be called.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ, announce an entertainment at the Town Hall this evening and the Saturday evening following, to commence at 9 P.M. The entertainment is supported by Mr. and Mrs. Read alone, with rapid changes of dresses and characters. The press, generally, has spoken well of their performances, and judging from the notices we have seen, the entertainment is worthy of patronage.

"A LAY OF A MOONLIGHT NIGHT."

The moonbeams gleamed upon the waves,
The night was calm and clear,
A steamer dashed the waves aside,
Speeding towards the pier;

And, close astern, a fairy yacht,
With tall and tapering mast,
Came dashing through the foaming waves,
Like a bird before the blast.

No canvas spread, like flattering wings,
Before the breeze of night,
No Captain stood, with eagle eye,
To scan the vessel's flight.

A black line joins the vessel's twain,
And steam supplies the force,
Which takes them both so smartily
Along their homeward course.

She bears along a gallant crew.
Both of the "brave" and "fair"
And merry, laughing voices rise
Upon the midnight air.

One manly form lies wrapt in sleep,
As on the vessel goes,
The music rising o'er the deep,
Breaks not his deep repose.

And now the merry song goes round,
And voices swelling rise,
Waking the echoes far and wide,
With *startling* harmonies.

But some are wearied, and care more,
To reach the distant land,
Than sing of pouring out "Rhein wine"
With a bumper in each hand.

One fair one, leaning downward, points
To the waves that dash and play;
The foaming waves, which rushing past
Flash in the moon's bright ray.

"What is it like," she says, "the foam,
"Which frothe and sparkles on.—
"Is it not like the plumage white
"Of the fair and graceful swan!

'Or like the starlight gleaming down
"On the pure eternal snow?
But he to whom she spoke but sighed,
And murmured, soft and low,—

"To me 'tis like," he said,—and paused
To wipe away a tear,—
"'Tis like the graceful, curling head
"On the finest Bass's beer!—"

F.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last at the Municipal offices, there were present Charles Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Raghunath Narayan, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Executive Engineer were also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

COLONEL FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

The first subject taken into hand, out of its order on the *agenda*, owing to the Commissioner not being present at the moment, was a Government resolution accepting Colonel Fuller's resignation as a member of the Town Council.

The Chairman said they would record the resolution. Colonel Fuller had also resigned as a member of the Corporation, and there would be a meeting held to elect a member in his stead. The meeting of the Justices would be held on the 5th March.

THE GRAIN DEALER'S GRIEVANCE.

The next subject was a letter from certain grain dealers of Bombay, asking that the petition to His Excellency the Governor forwarded therewith, praying for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into certain alleged fraudulent practices of grain brokers and merchants, may be sent on to Sir Philip Wodehouse, supported by the recommendation of the Town Council.

The Chairman asked the Secretary to read the petition, which had been sent on to Mr. Ryan for report.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said the papers had been circulated to members and might be taken as read.

The Chairman said the Commissioner had just then seen them.

Mr. Barrow then read the following letter of the grain dealers to the address of the Town Council :—

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your petitioners beg to forward herewith their petition to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council, about the levy of a certain fee for measuring grain imported into Bombay. It will be perceived from the petition that the proposed plan will benefit both Government and the public at large. Your petitioners therefore pray that you will be pleased to transmit the petition supported by your recommendation to His Excellency the Governor in Council. Your petitioners beg to add that they have made a *furra* measure according to a new pattern, which has been approved of by grain merchants. The measure will bear the stamp of the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Barrow next read the petition to Government, which is as follows :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Humbly Sheweth.—That at the Clare Bunder, where grain of all descriptions is landed, there are several brokers and merchants who have made it a rule to levy a fee of annas two per candy from the owner of each prow for supplying him with their *furra* measure for the purpose of measuring the grain brought in such prows or vessels to the bunder for importation. In addition to the above fee, they also receive half a *furra* or three quarters of a *furra* of grain from each prow. The measure which this body of merchants make use of for the above purpose are false, holding less quantity of grain than the standard measure. They use sometimes large, and sometimes small measures as would best serve their purpose, a practice which entails great loss on the dealers. Great rows and serious scuffles often take place at the bunder on account of the false *furras* used by the above body, also becoming jealous of each other, sometimes fight among themselves) and when apprehended by the police, conceal the false *furras* and put forward another one of which they take good care to provide themselves with a sufficient number in order to avoid detection. With a view to remedy this evil, which Government is also anxious to suppress, and in order that such fraudulent practice, at the bunder may be put an end to, and that the poor sufferers be saved from such unjust and illegal imposition, Your Excellency's poor petitioners pray that a Commission may be issued by Government to enquire into the complaint of your petitioners and suggest a remedy.

Mr. Barrow then read Mr. Ryan's report on the above petition :—

To the Secretary to the Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 215 of 12th inst., forwarding for remarks papers on the subject of *furra* measurements as obtained on the bunders, I have the honour to state for the information of the Town Council that the statement in paras. 1 and 2 of the petition to the address of His Excellency the Governor in Council though in the main correct is not as is to be found in reality. The practice is varied and one which has been in existence for the past 30 or 40 years is as follows :—

There is a clique of brokers, who own *furra* measures, these they give out to the traders at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. These measures bear the impress of the police. The *furras* when brought from the police are genuine but undergo an alteration at the bunders. The way in which the alteration is made will be seen from the *furra* I send for the inspection of the Town Council. It will be found to be thickly smeared with a mixture of *lowar* and oil and the centre bars set in deeper. I have tested this *furra* with a genuine one and find that the former is but a seer less.

I also sent two rods, the one marked A is used when selling and the other B when purchasing. It will be observed that rod A is thick at both ends and thin betwixt. When using this rod the seller gets the benefit as the buyer no less than a seer in each *furra* of grain measured out. By the other B, the purchaser profits by the same quantity at the expense of the seller. In order to understand this clearly I must explain that there are a certain number of gangs to whom all grain is consigned and that these are the men who when selling use rod A, and when taking over grain from vessels use rod B. Thus they cheat both the owners and public. It may perhaps be asked why the buyers make use of the counterfeit *furra* the answer is simply because they are not permitted to bring their own *furras* and if they do no grain is sold to them.

Though the practice adhered to above is fraudulent real zealous lies in the grain extracted from the bags by various parties while it is being landed. Before the grain is hassel laden with a hundred candies of loose rice arrives, the rice is measured out into bags which contain two *furras*. As each bag is landed the carrier takes a handful, then, next some two men who assist the carrier, these take a handful each, then follows the man who supplies the planks to enable the carrier to come on to wharf takes another handful then the water Brahmin takes a handful and the last on the list is the man who lends bags for landing the grain. In this manner in addition to the theft by the measure the purchaser, supposing the rice to have been sold suffers a loss by the numerous handfuls extracted out of each bag. I have computed the loss the purchaser sustains in money and the result stands thus :—From each bag 2 annas worth rice is taken which gives Rupees 1-4 per candy or Rs. 25 per 100 candies valued at Rs. 4,000 taking Rs. 40 to the candy, so it will be seen that the purchaser looses 32 per cent. on the value of I must however, point out that the handfuls of rice are taken in lieu of cash payment for service rendered, nevertheless it, I think, remains the same. Heavy as the loss is, the purchaser dare not demur, for if they do no rice is sold to them The same system holds good, if rice is landed by the agents on behalf of the owners.

With reference to other cereals such as Bajree, Gowar, &c., counterfeit measures are not used, because they can be easily detected, to make up for this, therefore, the traders resort to another trick in order to make money. It is well known that if a candy of grain be bought and the same remeasured the next day a deficiency of ½ a *furra* will be found This practice is largely resorted to by the Parsees. The same is carried on, on the bunder but not to the extent it used to be at one time. The coolies and others get their handfuls in the same way as in rice.

With regard to the boiled rice, I am one Dowjee Purashram has the right of supplying *furras*. He charges 8 annas per boat load and gets a *furra* of batty valued at 12 annas, from each boat. For landing this the carriers are paid 4 annas each.

Those are the ways in which people are cheated both at the bunders and in the Town, and as it affects the public, measures should I think, be taken to stop these fraudulent transactions.

So far as the bunder is concerned, I may remark that I had at various times endeavoured to remove the evil, but I failed in all, which, however, that the evil can be partially removed if the Trustees were to supply measures at a moderate hire to the traders or introduce the plan followed at the London, Liverpool, and Clyde Docks. The plan followed at the London, Liverpool and Clyde Docks the Trustees hire out measures and weights to the master porters and the London Docks, measures sworn before the Lord Mayor, are employed. The advantage of the system is obvious. With reference to para 3, I am not aware of any scuffles having taken place. In conclusion I would suggest for the consideration of attempts as the opposition I received from the brokers or agents was very great. Our position, besides in relation to the private bunders his friend Mr. Nanabhoy in thinking that it was a hardship, but it appeared to him that the parties had the remedy in their own hands.

Mr. Raghunath said an Act was necessary to suppress the frauds; and Mr. Ryan himself was of opinion that those frauds ought to be suppressed.

Dr. Blaney regretted that the matter had been utterly misunderstood by members of the Council. The practices complained of had been carried on to a fraudulent and rapacious extent : it was the rapacity of the rich against the poor, strong against the weak. If it was a slight matter, if it was the complaint of a small class of retail dealers, he had no objection to the Town Council following the advice of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as a Magistrate. But in his (Dr. Blaney's) opinion, the evil was one of vast dimensions, and it had reached its worst. He had not put himself in the way of the grain dealers, but they had often been to him to solicit relief from the frauds; they had compelled him to go to the bunders, and compelled him to see the measures. From a personal observation, he was satisfied that it was a conspiracy of the rich against the poor, of the strong against the weak. He had not the least doubt about it; and he thought it was a matter in which something ought to be done.

Mr. Dosabhoy said the Town Council had nothing to do with the subject of the petition. The Council could not be expected to take cognizance of frauds committed in the city: they might as well be asked to undertake public prosecutions in all cases of fraud occurring in the town and island of Bombay.

Dr. Blaney said the difficulty had been to devise what might be accepted as a fair measure. He had taken one to Mr. Souter, who considered it to be a good one. The Government of India had under their consideration what the *furra* measure should be; and if a Commission were appointed, there would be abundant evidence brought forward before it. He (Dr. Blaney) did not argue what means should be adopted : he only contended that something should be done. The combination complained of by the petitioners was a real grievance of the poor : he would say it was a disgrace it should be allowed to exist. Honest dealing did not exist in Bombay for the masses!

Mr. Dosabhoy said this was not a case of retail dealers, but it was the case of wholesale dealers, who ought to prosecute the parties committing the frauds from which they suffered. In the case Mr. Nanabhoy mentioned, a police prosecution would have done ten times more good than a Commission.

The Chairman said he would propose that the petition and Mr. Ryan's report be forwarded to Government, with an expression of the opinion of the Council that the grievances complained of merit the attention of Government.

Mr. Dosabhoy said, before a vote was taken, he would ask if the Council, whose proper functions were to see to the administration of the municipal finances, would undertake to forward to Government petitions foreign to their purposes and their duties. If they did, the Council would find themselves in a mess. The Chamber of Commerce, for instance, might ask them to forward a petition to Government with an expression of their approbation; and other bodies might make a similar request. If the Council entertained the petition, it would establish an inconvenient precedent, and he, Mr. Dosabhoy said, would decline to vote for it.

Dr. Hewlett agreed with Mr. Dosabhoy in thinking that the Council should have nothing to do with the petition.

Mr. Dosabhoy said there was the law, that parties keeping false measures would be fined and sent to jail; and he would ask what more did they want?

Mr. Nanabhoy said the reason of sending the petition to the Council was that the grain-dealers considered the members to be the representatives of the public. They paid a tax on grain, and they looked to the Council as the representatives of the public to support their prayer.

The Chairman said there was little fear of their being overburdened with petitions, for they should deal with each on its merits.

Mr. Dosabhoy—Where is the hardship of asking the petitioners to go to Government direct?

The Commissioner said he thought the Town Council had quite a constitutional right to take up any municipal matter provided for by the Municipal Act. He was speaking entirely for himself, but he might say he thought the Government of Bombay would feel extremely obliged to the Town Council for expressing an opinion upon the petition.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the petition and Mr. Ryan's letter be forwarded through the Municipal Commissioner to Government, with an expression of the opinion of the Council that the grievances complained of by the petitioners merit the attention of Government.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Rogay, that the petitioners be informed that they should send their petition to Government direct.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. Currey's proposition was carried by four votes against three.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Chairman said that since the discussion at the last meeting on the improvement of the water supply, he had, as arranged, drafted a series of resolutions. These had been printed and were now laid on the table. At this meeting he did not ask the Council to come to any decision on the resolutions, nor, with the permission of members, did he propose to commence discussing them until the next meeting. He might state that he had drafted the financial part of the resolutions upon the basis of their applying to the Government of India for a loan of forty lakhs of rupees, but it would be for the consideration of the Council whether they would like to increase that amount by five or ten lakhs in order to carry out some additional works, which were much needed, such as the widening of the sluices to let the water off the flats, as suggested at the last meeting by Dr. Cook. Some extra work might also be considered. In the forty lacs had been included the four lakhs already spent upon Tools; therefore they had that sum available, and one might say that the estimate for the extension of the water supply was really thirty-six lakhs. If he was asked the question by the correspondent of the *Times* (Mr. Currey) thought the estimate was a full one, and that the work would probably be done well within it. As this was an important question, he thought it was desirable that notice of any amendment should be sent to the Secretary before next Saturday, in order that the Council might know beforehand what points were likely to be raised. The proposed resolution is as follows :—

1. That the Town Council concur in the opinion expressed by the Works Committee and Municipal Commissioner, that, on account of the insufficiency and precariousness of the existing water-supply of Bombay, its improvement, so as fully to utilize the supply which can be obtained from Vehar and Toolsee, is urgent.

2. That the Town Council concur in the opinion expressed by the Works Committee in favour of the project recommended by the Municipal Commissioner and Executive Engineer for thus utilizing the supply from Vehar and Toolsee, and approved in all its main features by Colonel Fife's Committee.

3. That the Town Council concur in the opinion expressed by the Works Committee on the leading points referred to in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary, Town Council, dated December 1874, viz.—

Main from Toolsee to Malabar Hill—that a 22" main should be adopted.

Reservoir on Malabar Hill—that the "B Reservoirs" should be preferred.

Toolsee Dam No. 2—that the project for a masonry dam should now be abandoned, and an earthen dam substituted according to the section proposed by the Executive Engineer.

The Town Council also concur with the Works Committee in considering that the rest of the points mentioned in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, dated December 1874, should be left to be dealt with, by the Municipal Commissioner, in communication with the figures of the following estimates, and giving due weight to there commendations of Colonel Fife's Committee.

4. That the Council approve the estimates for the scheme, as now submitted by the Works Committee in round figures, as under :—

	Rs.
1. Toolsee Outlet Tower	65,000
2. 42-inch Outlet Main and Discharge Valves	15,000
3. 22-inch Main from Toolsee to Malabar Hill.	16,04,120
4. Six Sluices and Houses	30,000
5. Service Reservoir B on Malabar Hill	2,00,000
6. Branch Main to connect the Toolsee with the Vehar system	45,000
7. Distribution Mains in Bombay, including arrangements to connect the Toolsee with the Vehar system	6,85,000
8. Waste-weir Dam No. 1	24 000
9. A Masonry lining of Tunnel	10,000
10. Dam No. 1 at Toolsee with Waste-weir	1,45,000
Add 20 per cent. Contingencies and Establishments	5,02,000
	34,13,120
Add already spent on Toolsee	4,60,000
	38,13,120
Add estimated cost of new Vehar Outlet	2,18,000
Total cost of New Water-supply scheme	40,31,120

5. That in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out the scheme, the Town Council are of opinion that an application should be made by the Corporation, through the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, for a loan of forty lakhs, on annuity terms—viz., four per cent. interest and two per cent. Sinking Fund, to be repaid by equal annual instalments in fifty years—as those on which a loan of fifty lakhs was granted by the Government of India to the Municipality of Calcutta for the water-supply of that city. The annual payment on account of the loan of forty lakhs would thus be Rs. 2,40,000.

6. That the Town Council are of opinion that an application, as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner in his printed proposals, dated June 1873, should, at the same time, be made by the Corporation, through the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, for the consolidation of the existing debt due by the Municipality to the State, along with the proposed new loan of forty lakhs, into one debt, bearing interest at 4 per cent., with a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent., to be repaid by equal annual instalments in fifty years. If this be done, the Municipality will save about Rs. 1,50,000 to Government; and this sum, combined with the Government contribution of, say, Rs. 90 000, or one-fourth of the cost of the Police, and the increased revenues expected from an enlarged and improved water-supply, may be expected fully to cover the annual charge of Rs 2,40,000 for interest and Sinking Fund on the additional loan of forty lakhs.

7. The resolutions embodying these proposals be submitted for the sanction of the Corporation at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose on an early date.

Mr. Dosabhoy said these estimates were always exceeded, but he might say they were not in Mr. Conybeare's hands at present (a laugh,) and they might take it for granted that the present estimates were pretty correct and reliable.

The Commissioner said much depended upon the price of iron.

Mr. Dosabhoy said, when he was in Scotland in 1858, he enquired into the quality of the Vehar pipes, and was told by the manufacturers when he told them that their pipes burst right and left, that it was not their fault the pipes were made of bad metal. They were made according to the instructions of the Engineer to the Municipality.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Chairman said Mr. Fedder had prepared a few figures to show that the financial position of the Municipality was improving.

The Commissioner then read and explained the following statement :—

Statement showing the present condition of the Debts of the Corporation of Bombay.

Name of Loan.	Secured under what law.	Original amount.	Rate of Interest.	Total Amount of Instalments, Interest, and Capital.	Amount Liquidated on 1st January 1875.	By Accountant's Office Books.	As claimed by Municipal Commissioner.	Amount invested in Sinking Fund.	In what year will it be liquidated at present rate of liquidation.
		Rs.	Percent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Vehar Loan	Act III. of 1873	37,50,000	6	1,75,300	85,09,274	34,90,779	60,42,101	About 1915.	
1st 12 lac Loan	Act III. of 1870	15,00,000	6	1,92,000	7,90,399	7,77,162	...	August 1879.	
2nd 15 lac Loan	Act III. of 1872	15,00,000	6	1,18,680	13,79,711	13,74,160	...	March 1892.	
Tulsi Loan	Act III. of 1872	4,00,000	4½	31,458	1,88,000	4,00,000	...	January 1886.	
Total Government Debt	...	71,50,000	...	5,16,708	60,79,384	60,42,101	17,98,000	6,05,662	1887-88.†
Local Debt	...	17,98,000	6	1,91,189	...	...	...	...	....
Total	...	88,88,000	...	7,07,948	...	...	...	...	....

* The Tooid Loan was originally intended to bear interest at 5 per cent., but the rate has been reduced by Government.
† By 30th June 1883 the whole amount will have been invested in Government Paper at 4, 43 or 5 per cent.

The Commissioner then said—It is thus seen that, taking the Accountant General's figures, we owed Government on 1st January 1875 Rs. 60,79,384. If we consolidate this debt at 4 per cent interest and 2 per cent sinking fund, the annual payments on account will be Rs. 3,64,763, viz. Rs. 152,00 less than at present. The amount of the loan for the Tulsi works, deducting 4 lacs already raised and included in the amount of the debt, as it stood on January 1st 1875, will be Rs. 36,31,120, six per cent on which will be Rs. 2,17,867. The total Council entertained the petition, it would establish an inconvenient precedent, and he, Mr. Dosabhoy said, would decline to vote for it.

Dr. Hewlett agreed with Mr. Dosabhoy in thinking that the Council should have nothing to do with the petition.

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2. That the Town

THE GROWTH OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

(*Times.*)

On Thursday, January 21, the Maplin Sands witnessed a scene of which England may be justly proud. An iron-clad frigate, English all over, of English iron, English workmanship, and with English engines, on being put to the usual tests in the presence of its purchasers, was found to attain a greater speed than had been bargained for, much to the satisfaction of all concerned. A private firm built the ship, another private firm supplied the engines, and the German Government is now the possessor of this formidable weapon of war. Whatever opinion the Germans may entertain of our genius, our powers of invention, or our part in European politics, they admit us to be shipbuilders. They have shown a certain respect for the British Admiralty in requiring that the trials of the Kaiser should be conducted in strict accordance with the arrangements followed in the British Navy for men-of-war. We almost wish we could have added that the armament also to be of English workmanship. But a Power which is able to bring into the field 3,500 guns, and which can undertake to supply all the world, if necessary, may be excused for not honouring us with this order as well as the rest. It is more becoming, too, that the ship should have this country unarmed. Messrs. Samuda contribute the fabric of this Leviathan, Messrs. Penn the motive power, and Krupp the destructive, in the form of nine steel guns, each of 22 tons weight. Since the Kaiser has proved so great a success it is not improbable that its fortunate owner will give us a little more of his custom. We have here one great firm, the State itself, which is continually making experiments, and occasionally failures, that can be seen and avoided. The arguments for a Government doing, or attempting to do, everything itself have been so often called in question and so often found irrefragable that we leave them as they are; but somehow it does happen that our private shipyards are sometimes more successful than our Dockyards. Success, we are aware, is a vulgar thing; it is nobler only to deserve it; but the Germans, like many other people, are content with the more solid satisfaction. They have now a capital ship. They know where they may get others like it. They have a good model for their own shipbuilders. If they could but find a good port, or make one, they might have docks and shipbuilding yards as good as our, and better too, as having the benefit of our experience. However, one way or another, they are making a Navy which they intend to be a match for any other Navy in the world—any two of them, if necessary. To have the best Army in the world and not the best Navy is, to German ideas, an abnormal development. The maritime ideal exists. It has only to be embodied. "Every man sees his work "before him" is a saying of good workmen. Germany sees its Navy. It has laboured under a difficulty of getting out of its own shell. Surmounting this, it wishes to be sure of getting at a foe wherever necessary.

It would be quite useless in these days to say a word in disparagement of the happy usage by which we find ourselves arming a Power formidable to all the world and terrible to its own neighbours.

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." The evil of to-day is the necessity of being as well armed and equipped as our neighbours and as well prepared for immediate action. It is needless to say what may happen any day, for it is impossible to say what may not; and recent history has much enlarged the scope of reasonable forethought in this matter. But that is not the test of a proper preparation, in these days at least. We are alternately challenged and invited to keep pace with our neighbours, to be as good as they, and to do as they do if we would be worthy of their company, with the ever-implied intimation that should we fail to do this, we must take the consequences. How do we stand, then, in the case of a fresh turmoil, with sea and land all about us in commotion, and British interest, not to say British alliances and friendships, deeply and immediately at stake? We presume that next month the gentlemen who undertake for our Army and Navy will be able to give a tolerable account of both arms and tell us what we can do in an emergency. We wish we could take for granted that the answer given to this question one year might be presumed almost as good for the next; but every year changes the state of affairs, and is not without its effects on the comparative strength of Navies. These monsters of modern warfare, made as they are of the strongest and most enduring materials, are practically short-lived, frail, and subject to all the laws of change, whether material or moral. They knock themselves to pieces; they cannot go to sea for a few weeks without the discovery of inconvenience and defects; their shields, like those of antiquity, worry and weaken the arms that bear them; they suffer alike from the continual rust and the varying, intermittent strain. Big and full-grown as it looks, the ironclad frigate is yet in its infancy, and what we see to-day will in a few years be as obsolete as the Steam Fleet which was reviewed at Spithead shortly before the Russian War. Yet such, so unstable and so untrustworthy, is the force to which we must consider our Army merely as subordinate. On the land we give it up—that is on any land except our own. The Navy is our main chance, and we must stick to it. But that does not hinder the inquiry how far we can make even our little Army go, if we have occasion to use it. Being so small a force, it has to be, therefore, so disposable as to be virtually ubiquitous. Neither our ambition nor our convenience will allow us to keep it all at home for the protection of these Isles. What remains here is the residuum, a depôt, and the Reserves; and these we have to manipulate so as to do the duty of ten times their number if necessary.

The difficultips of the Army, it is admitted, increase from year toyear; and if there were no other reason, the necessity of a perfectly efficient Navy would each year be greater also. Unhappily, we cannot but fear that the difficulties of the Navy all but keep pace with those of the Army. All the conditions of this question seem to be sharing more than ever the treacherous character of the element itself. Where a ship is condemned or quietly laid aside,it is as good as sunk in action,for there is an end of it; yet such is the end of many a ship which was a splendid novelty and magnificent additiion to our naval strengthe but the other day. Yet every such disappearance has to be accounted for, and ought to be fully recognized by a nation which has so much to maintain and defend in these days. Though the question of our naval armament has been asked as a matter of course every year since we had one at all, it had never to be asked more seriously than now. Europe is in arms, no longer on the land only, but now as much by sea as on land, and is almost as ambitious of naval as of military supremacy. Hitherto on the sea we have hardly had one rival; now we have several. For the present we seem to be secure, because they are not agreed, or, as we may hope, likely to agree. But it is quite certain they are all jealous of our naval honours, which we have not always borne as meekly as might be.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

("TIMES," AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JAN. 27.

More than anywhere else, probably, great relief is felt here at the speedy settlement of the Montenegrin difficulty, and there is good reason for this. A conflict between Turkey and Montenegro, as long as it remained localized, can but little affect the Powers which are removed from the scene of action. It is the possibility of such a conflict spreading over European Turkey which is the source of uneasiness for them. To Austria, owing to her geographical position, even a localized conflict between Turkey and Montenegro would have meant infinite actual trouble and a large expense all along its western borders. Montenegro touches the southern portion of Dalmatia, a narrow strip of mountain land rising up abruptly from the sea and inhabited by a kindred race connected by family ties, and, like their Montenegrin neighbours, armed to the teeth. In order to prevent these from joining in the conflict, Austria, although at peace with all the world, would have been obliged to mobilise troops and to station a corps of observation in the Bocca di Cattaro, occupying as much as possible the wild gorges and mountain clefts which give access to the Montenegrin plateau. Every pound of bread and meat would have had to be brought by sea and then taken up by horses to the heights where the troops would have been stationed. The experiences of the insurrection of 1869 have clearly shown what the expenses of such a proceeding are; and then there was the further question whether, in spite of all these efforts and sacrifices on the part of Austria, it would have been possible to localize the conflict on that side. No cordon, however carefully drawn, could have prevented the mountaineers of the Bocca di Cattaro from passing into Montenegro. Besides this, even in peaceful times, most of the supplies for Montenegro are drawn from Dalmatia, and there is an active trade carried on between the two countries. To stop this would have been for Austria tantamount to infringing the neutrality and helping the Turks. It would have been, besides, little to the purpose, for smuggling on a large scale would soon have made up for the stoppage of the regular trade. Thus there would have been no end to the reclamations on the part of the Turks, and possibly, in spite of all efforts on the part of Austria, complications would have arisen.

The danger of all this is now passed, and what gives almost greater satisfaction is the way in which the danger has been avoided. For it seems to inspire some confidence for the future. All through this affair Austria, Russia, and Germany have been going hand in hand both at Constantinople and in Cetigne. Count Andrassy happened to be with the Court in Buda-Pesth, when the difference broke out, and M. Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador here, who usually, through M. Jonine, the Russian Consul at Ragusa, who is likewise accredited to Montenegro, has the earliest information of what passes in that quarter, went down to Bud.-Pesth to concert measures with Count Andrassy. It was in consequence of this that Jonine, Lichtenberg, the German Consul at Ragusa, and Mr. Wassitch, the Austrian Consul-General at Scutari, received instructions to go to Montenegro and act in concert to prevent any ill-timed step on the part of Montenegro. This united action has, no doubt, been mainly instrumental in calming the excitement. The feelings found vent in patriotic speeches at the commemoration fête for those killed at Podgoritza; but when next day the Skupshtina, or Assembly met, all passed very quietly, the assurance of the Prince that their cause was in the hands of the Powers and that there was no need for taking it into their own hands being received with general approval. As in Cetigne, so in Constantinople, efforts were directed against extreme resolutions and towards effecting a compromise; and, curious to say, the proposal for the compromise which was finally accepted came from Montenegro. When first the efforts of Count Andrassy to bring about an understanding between Austria and Russia as to their Eastern policy became known they inspired but little confidence, the opposition of the two in Constantinople having become almost a traditional maxim of their policy. The rapid solution of the Podgoritza affair has not only shown that such united action by Austria and Russia is possible, but that it is highly beneficial, and the safest means to avoid complications and to lay at rest the so-called Eastern question. Of course, no one can vouch that this understanding will last for ever; but while it lasts all the sensational news periodically recurring of alliances between Roumania and Servia, or Servia and Montenegro, of warlike preparations on the Lower Danube, &c., need not disturb the sleep of any one.

DISPUTES ABOUT TASTE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The inventor, whoever he may have been, of the venerable aphorism which declares that there is no disputing about tastes, did not express himself accurately, or his saying would hardly have been so successful. The utmost that he could have plausibly asserted would have been that there is no settling a dispute about tastes. As a matter of fact, there is no question about which people dispute more eagerly and persistently. You may contradict a man's opinions as to any historical or philosophical question with comparative impunity, but if you tell him that something pleases your palate which is disgusting to his, you may calculate upon a long and bitter controversy. It may be said that this is merely a corollary from the original statement. Disputes about taste are so long and so bitter precisely because they cannot be definitely decided; and the author of the maxim did not mean to deny that such disputes occur, but to assert that they can lead to no result. The dispute is not, it may be said, a real argument, but simply a flat opposition of contradictory opinions. However dexterously the true nature of the discussion may be concealed, it substantially amounts to this—that one man says Yes and the other says No; and there they come to a final and insoluble antithesis. The statement is plausible at first sight; but a little examination will perhaps show that it is untenable. Disputes about taste are not only exceedingly common, but, for anything that we can see, they admit of being conducted upon reasonable principles as well as disputes about anything else. The most obvious example refers to the particular sense from which the metaphor is taken. There are persons—whether they are to be commended or not is another question—who make a serious study of the pleasures of the table. They enjoy good wine as others enjoy a good work of art, and have theories as to the harmonies between different meats and drinks, which they discuss with as much pertinacity as artist might discuss the right system of harmonious colouring. Any outsider who has accidentally found himself amongst a little circle of true zealots will have observed that they have cultivated something which has a curious resemblance to a code of morality. They would look as much in anger as in sorrow upon any man who should drink port at the moment when all the laws of good living prescribe champagne. They are as seriously outraged by an expression of indifference as a politician who hears a man asserting that he does not care whether the Liberal party finds or does not find a satisfactory leader. They accept in all seriousness the great saying of Dr. Johnson that a man who does not care for his dinner will care for nothing else; and they regard incapacity to distinguish between different vintages as scarcely less objectionable than an insensibility to the laws of honour. When such persons carry on a learned discussion as to the rival merits, for example, of snipe and woodcock, the outsider naturally assumes that there is really nothing to be said beyond the expression of individual feeling; nor are we prepared to say that the opinions prevalent among connoisseurs have passed from the empirical to the scientific stage so distinctly as to allow of very conclusive reasoning. No mathematical formula has been discovered as yet to which an appeal can be made; and therefore a considerable latitude of opinion is inevitable. There is ample room for the charlatan, and probably there is no department of life in which a perfectly ignorant person has a better chance of imposing upon his neighbours by sheer force of assevveration. A man will set up for an authority who can scarcely distinguish last year's vintage from growths half a century old, and by a little dexterous management will long escape detection. All that we say is, that even in such a case as this, and, if in such a case, then *a fortiori* in more serious cases, there really exists a criterion of taste, which, though vague enough at present, might be rendered available in time.

The only indisputable statement which can be made is in the form "I like this or that." On that subject each man must be the sole judge. Whether he professes a liking for what is commonly thought a delicacy or a disgusting object, his own judgment is unimpeachable. We cannot actually look into each other's consciousness and compare notes. Nobody can say whether the sensation conveyed through his retina by the colour which we agree to call green is the same as the sensation produced on the sensorium of his neighbour by the same colour. We can only guess that the sensation is similar in any two cases, though it must be one thing to a man who has the eye of a great colourist and another to a man who can scarcely distinguish one colour from another. No conceivable operation can ever make the colour-blind understand what their neighbours mean by red and green; nor can their neighbours ever know what is the single sensation which to the colour-blind stands for both colours indifferently. So much is plain; and the same remark may be made of every other perception. We cannot even say for certain whether the space-perceptions are the same in different persons—whether, for example, a straight line is conceived in precisely the same way; though of course we can say that, in all cases, its relations to other lines are the same.

When, however, we make any statement which does not simply express the momentary state of feeling, there is at once room for argument. The phrase "I like this" is loosely described as having said, but only in so far as it expresses the instantaneous sentiment. When it means to say anything more, it may easily be exposed to further tests. Do you really like it? we should ask. If so, did you eat it when you could get anything else? Will you pay for it? Can you distinguish it, with your eyes shut, from something which you profess to dislike? The application of these and other tests opens a boundless field for controversy; and though we can never prove that the speaker's sensation was not what we asserted it to be, we can often find reasons for vehemently suspecting his sincerity. If, again, a man says "This is sweet," he is making a very wide statement, which may be tested by other persons. He is guilty, not of error it may be, in large class of things which have a common property. If nine other persons should deny that the object was sweet, we should have a conflict of testimony to be decided, precisely like any other. We might perhaps come to the conclusion that the solitary disputant was suffering from some morbid condition of the palate; and if we further discovered that some of his organs had independently shown symptoms of disease, we should be convinced that the many were right and that he was wrong. If, on the other hand, a chemical examination of the object showed the presence of a very minute quantity of sugar, we should conclude that the one person was right in virtue of a finer palate than his neighbours. Sancho Panza's story illustrates the case. Of his two uncles, one declared that there was a slight taste of leather, and another that there was a slight taste of iron, in a cask of wine. They were ridiculed, but when the cask was emptied, it was found to contain an old key with a leather thong; and the fame of the uncles as winetasters was firmly established for the rest of their lives. Each man's judgment, therefore, was right in so far as his immediate state of consciousness is concerned; the object, he may say, tastes sweet or does not taste sweet to him; but when he says that it is sweet he is really making a further assertion which may be perfectly well expressed by the word "sweet," whatever that may mean—but that it is more discriminative. He can detect the barrel which has the key in it, when to the ordinary world one barrel is as good as another. The difference between men's palates is as great as the difference between their eyes, or as the difference between a microscope which will magnify a million diameters and one which will only magnify a thousand. And, therefore, so far as the claim to judgment means a claim to acuteness of discrimination, we have a fair question for argument. But it may be asked, again, is there any reason for preferring the taste of the man with a discriminating palate to the taste of his more coarsely organized neighbour? We might answer by saying that this is a fundamental assumption of the art. We naturally prefer the man who has most means of judgment. The man with the best ear is *ceteris paribus* the best musician, the man with the best eye the best painter, and the man with the finest palate the best judge of eating and drinking. A certain fineness of taste is obviously necessary in all these cases to obtain any opinion whatever; and perhaps we may assume that a man's authority should increase in proportion to the delicacy of his organs. But we may add a further consideration, if necessary. Let us take what may be called the utilitarian view of the culinary art. We may perhaps say that that theory of eating and drinking is best which discovers the most wholesome combination of food; or, if we view be repudiated as grovelling by the enthusiastic *gourmet* we should say that that theory is best which enables the greatest number of lovers of good things (for obvious reasons we cannot say the greatest number of mankind generally) to obtain the greatest amount of pleasure from their indulgences. Now, on the first hypothesis, it is evident that a power of discrimination is necessary to distinguish between wholesome and unwholesome foods, and to detect the presence of ingredients which might be injurious to the digestion. If this be the sole legitimate ground of decision, it is not improbable that some palates are too delicately organized, and that their proprietors would be misled from purely sanitary considerations by mere sensual enjoyment. This, however, is merely to say that the judges would require training; and if it were an accepted rule that eating and drinking should be directed solely to procure the greatest amount of health, the whole question would become a department of medical inquiry, in which a fine palate would be useful in precisely the same sense as a good microscope. Its owner would learn to detect unwholesome food as the microscopist detects the presence of the germs of disease. Probably, however, there are many varieties of food which sanitary science would pronounce to be equally wholesome, though they may vary in the degree of pleasure derivable from them. In this case, therefore, we are driven to the other hypothesis, and assume that food to be best which is most agreeable. Why, then, it may be asked, should a man not trust his own palate and take that which he likes best without attending to authority? We do not deny that this is an excellent practical rule, which perhaps receives too little attention. A man who retains childish tastes after he has grown up is often ashamed to confess them, and we may perhaps say that he is a fool for his pains. But there is more reason than appears at first sight in respecting authority even in such a case as this. The reason is briefly that there is a kind of practical paradox which we may see constantly exemplified. A party of men, none of whom can separately distinguish between good wine and bad, will yet drink more good wine than bad if it is set before them. They have what we may call an inarticulate consciousness of the difference, though their perceptions are not acute enough to decide independently and explicitly. It may be said, in fact, that a man of fine palate knows the tastes of his neighbours better than they know them themselves. A similar fact is often illustrated in literary criticism. A good critic perceives an excellence which is quite indistinguishable by the average intellect. And yet, if you take a thousand average people, not one of whom could point out the merit to save his life the book will win their attention by reason of this very merit to which they are apparently insensible. A good judge of books or wines is like a man of fine organization who can tell you immediately upon entering a room that the atmosphere is in an unhealthy condition, whilst ordinary men only become sensible of the fact by its gradual influence upon their lungs. His fine sensations give him a warning of a mischief to which others are not sensible till they have suffered other consequences. And thus a dispute about tastes may branch into a whole series of discussions as to the objects by which tastes are affected, the relative value of different people's powers of observation, and the various standards of opinion which have been constructed by appropriate methods.

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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BARODA, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1875.

THE interest taken by Europeans in the proceedings before the Commission of Inquiry has already begun to flag, and will not probably be revived till some of the chief witnesses directly concerned in the actual attempt to poison Colonel Phayre come up for examination. The body of the Court to-day was almost entirely filled with natives. Amongst the English present were several fresh arrivals from Bombay. The witnesses examined during the day gave evidence only about the branch of the case relating to the negotiations the Maharaja is said to have held with the ayah and others who took no part in the poisoning, and its value, therefore, as bearing on the main charge is only collateral. The drift, however, of the questions put by Serjeant Ballantine to these witnesses indicates what will be the main line of the defence. The learned Serjeant resumed at 11 o'clock, when the Commission met, his cross-examination of the ayah Ameena, and pressed her to acknowledge that her confession was made under police influence. But the witness persisted in denying that she had been threatened by Akbar Ali, and renewed her rather comical protestations of the day before that she had seen a great part of the world, England and Mount Aboo, the hills of Simla and the vales of Cashmere, and that she would not tell a lie. The Court, she declared, was as a house of God to her, and she could not but speak the truth in it—which is more than all people do who attend the house of God. One important statement in her evidence, that she had been persuaded much against her wish to visit the Maharaja by Faizoo and Salim, who were after her for two months trying to get her to go, was flatly contradicted by the next itness, Faizoo himself, who said he never persuaded her to go. She was nota child—"Certainly not," remarked one of the learned counsel—to be carried to the Palace by him. The fact was, he went because the ayah went, otherwise he would not have gone. A similar contradiction to a portion of the ayah's evidence was given afterwards by Kurrim Naik, formerly of the Residency, who said the ayah took him to the Palace, promising him he would get a present on account of Luxmeebai's marriage, though the ayah had stated that he asked her to go with him. The defence are naturally very jubilant over these contradictions, which, however, do not affect the consistency of the story in its main incidents, but only show the anxiety of the witnesses to shift the responsibility of going to the Palace on to one another. We make this criticism without meaning to offer any opinion as to the worth of the story itself. Mr. Scoble, in his re-examination, confined himself to putting a few questions in order to show that the witnesses had made independent confessions without holding communications with one another and without being dictated to by the police.

Much annoyance was again caused yesterday to the Commissioners and the counsel by the unsatisfactory rendering the interpreter gave of many answers of witnesses. To mention only one serious error—Mr. Flynn at first made Faizoo reply to a question whether Colonel Phayre had mentioned the Maharaja's name in asking who had incited the witness to poison him, that the Colonel had named the Maharaja, whereas, as Mr. Melvill showed, Faizoo had said he did not. Some of Mr. Flynn's mistakes arose, no doubt, out of the complicated character of the questions put by Serjeant Ballantine and the consequent bewilderment of the native witnesses. But it must also be remembered that Mr. Flynn's excellence as an interpreter lies in his knowledge of the Guzerathi and Marathi languages rather than of Hindustani. No doubt, the interpreter's department will get into better working order as the case goes on.

Perhaps the best character ever given of Colonel Phayre is contained in the naive statement made by Kurrim Naik, one of the old Residency servants, who said yesterday that when the Maharaja asked him to speak to his master in order to win his favour for the Gaekwar, he replied that it would be of no use for him to do so, that Colonel Phayre did not care what anybody said to him, but did what was in his own mind.

The relations of the opposing counsel are still perfectly smooth and harmonious, and there has been no scene of any kind in Court to break the regular progress of the trial.

The Commission sat till half-past four, and got through a very fair day's work.

Last night Sir Lewis Pelly gave a grand dinner to 50 guests at the Residency in honour of Sir Richard Couch and the other members of the Commission.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, Shantaram Narayen, and Wassudeo Juggonath, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

George Taylor, Barrister, Bombay, held a brief to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Ranees of H. H. the Gaekwar, and Ayeajee, the infant son of the Ranee Luxmabaee.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—James Flynn and Nowrozjee Furdonjee.

His Highness the Gaekwar was present, and occupied a position on the left of the Commission.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., occupied a position on the right of the Commission.

Proceedings commenced shortly after eleven o'clock.

The witness Ameena, ayah, was recalled and her cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine continued.

Q—Do you remember the day when the poison was put into your master's glass? A—I do not remember the day.

Q—Do you remember the circumstance occurring? A—I mean to say that I know nothing about it. It is asserted that something of the kind was done.

Q—Did you hear that at the time? A—Some time after that.

Q—Were you living in the Residency at the time? A—I was at the Residency at the time.

Q—Then you must remember it—you remember it perfectly do you not? A—I heard of it afterwards.

Q—Did you mention to anybody, when you heard of this, what you have told us about the poison? A—No, I did not mention it to any one. To whom could I mention it?

Q—Why, if you heard that there had been an attempt to poison your master, did you not mention what you had heard previously about the intention to poison him? A—The enquiry was regarding the poisoning, not with regard to my coming and going.

Q—Is that the reason you did not say anything about what had been said to you? A—Yes, for that reason. Whose name could I mention?

Q—Did you know that your husband was examined by Colonel Phayre upon the subject? A—Yes, I was aware of that.

Q—Why did you not tell your husband, so that he might have mentioned it on his examination? A—How could I mention it? Whose name was I to mention?

Q—Did I understand you rightly yesterday to say that you never mentioned anything about poison to your husband? A—I don't remember whether I mentioned it or did not mention it.

Q—Have you seen your husband since you were examined yesterday? A—No. I was cautioned not to have any communication with my husband.

Q—Who cautioned you? A—The Khan Bahadoor, the police authorities, and the sepoys.

Q—Did you have any communication with any of the police since yesterday? A—No, none. I was not allowed to communicate with any one. I am telling the truth.

Q—Do you adhere to what you stated yesterday, that your belief about the poison arose from what was told you by the two men and not from what occurred with the Maharaja? A—I adhere to that still. I do not want to alter that statement.

Q—Now just attend to this. Is it true, then, that in your third interview with the Gaekwar you understood him to ask you to consent to administer poison to Colonel Phayre? A—He did not say anything of that kind to me, and I have stated exactly what I know. It is true I told the Maharaja that he should not do anything which would cause injury to the saheb, otherwise he would be ruined.

Q—What injury do you mean? A—I have stated what I have said.

Q—When did you first make this statement to anybody upon the subject of your interviews with the Maharaja? A—To Mr. Souter on his enquiring regarding all this going and coming. I stated what had occurred.

Q—When was that? We will take it that her first statement to Mr. Souter was made on the 18th December, there will be no doubt about that.

Mr. Scoble—That is the date when her first statement was taken down.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.

Q.—Do you remember whether the statement you made was taken down? A—It was not taken down while I made the statement the first day.

Q—Do you remember if the statement made to Mr. Souter was taken down? A—It was not taken down when I made the statement on the first day.

Q—Who were present on the first day when the statement you made was not taken down? A—The Khan Bahadoor was present, and a driver of a gharry, and a lad, but not Mr. Souter, and I made my statement to Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ally.

(Akbar called into court and shewn to witness.)

Q—Is that Akbar Ally? A—Yes. I knew him in Bombay in the time of Mr. Forjett.

(Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali was identified by witness and retired, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stating that he would not trouble him to remain.)

Q—How long was that before you made the statement to Mr. Souter? A—I think I made it two days afterwards. I was kept in confinement.

Q—Were you kept in confinement before you made this statement to Akbar Ali? A—Yes. I was detained.

Q—Were you imprisoned any days before you made the statement to Akbar Ali? A—I had not been confined before that.

Mr. Melville—The point is whether before she made the statement she was in confinement.

(Question was repeated to witness, who did not answer.)

The question was again repeated. A.—I said to Akbar Ali that I could not make my first statement, as I was very ill, but when I recovered a little I should let him know, and it was on that day I was placed in confinement.

Mr. Melvill did not think witness understood the question.

Serjeant Ballantine—Ask her whether, when Akbar Ali first spoke to her, was she in confinement, or was she free?

Witness—Akbar Ali said she must remain here and must not go away anywhere.

Sir Richard Meade—I think her answer is quite clear—that she was not in confinement.

Witness—I said to Akbar Ali that I could not make my statement—that is when I first saw him—I was very ill, when I recovered I would tell him what I had to say, and it was on that day I was placed in confinement.

Mr. Melville—We are no nearer now than we were before.

Serjeant Ballantine—When Akbar Ali first spoke to you on the subject, were you, or were you not, in confinement?

Witness—I first said to Akbar Ali that I was very sick, and when I recovered I would make my statement to him. He put me in confinement.

Serjeant Ballantine—I just want to know this—when you first spoke to Akbar Ali, were you in confinement, or did he put you in confinement when you told him that you were too ill to make any statement?

Witness—I was not then in confinement, I was very sick. I was at liberty in my own house.

Mr. Melvill—I don't think she understood the question. (To Interpreter) I think you should ask whether, when she first spoke to Akbar Ali, she was at that time in confinement or not.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter)—Would you kindly attend to me. When Akbar Ali first spoke to her on this subject was she in confinement or at liberty?

Witness—I was lying on my cot at that time very ill. I could not go anywhere.

Q.—Were you in confinement when Akbar Ali first spoke to you?

Witness—When Akbar Ali came to me and spoke to me, and when I had made that statement which I have just made he said you must not leave this place, you must not go anywhere.

Q—Were you allowed to remain in your own house, or were you taken to prison? A—I was confined in my room, I was not allowed to go anywhere, and my husband was not allowed to come near me. About two days afterwards I was taken to the hospital. I made a statement to Akbar Ali on the first day to the effect that I would tell everything.

Q—You told Akbar Ali that you were too ill to make any statement, did you not? A—Yes.

Q—After that you were confined in your own house, what occurred? A—I do not know what occurred after that. I believe I was taken to another room. I was very sick indeed.

Q—How soon after that did you make a statement to Akbar Ali about the Maharaja? A—I don't know. All the people came to take my statement.

Q—Did you make any statement to Akbar Ali before you made the statement to Mr. Souter? A—I merely said I had gone, but being very ill I could not make any statement.

Q—You spoke of a statement made in the presence of Akbar Ali, your boy Chotoo, and the driver. Is that true? A—That is quite true I made that statement at once after the driver and the boy came.

Q—Did you give any account of your three interviews with the Maharaja? A—No; I did not make any lengthened statement at that time. I did not tell all.

Q—Why didn't you? A—I was very sick at that time, and you may ask Dr. Seward as to what state of health I was then in.

Q—How long after that was it that you saw Mr. Souter? A—I state from memory,—about two days.

Q—Where were you then? A—I was in another room, to which I had been taken, and there were sepoys present.

Q—A room in your own house? A—It was in Mr. Boevey's bungalow.

Q—Who were present? A—Sepoys, the Khan Bahadoor, and the junior Khan Bahadoor.

Q—Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali? A—Yes.

Q—How many sepoys were about? A—I do not remember. I was sick at the time.

Q—Did Mr. Souter take your statement down in writing? A—Yes.

Q—Did he tell you that you were to tell him everything you knew? A—Yes. Afterwards I made a further statement at the hospital before Mr. Souter of something which I had forgotten.

Q—Did Mr. Souter ask you whether you knew anything about the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre? A—Yes, Mr Souter did ask me, and I said I knew nothing about the poisoning. After that I told Mr. Souter everything I knew.

Q—When Mr. Souter asked you whether you knew anything about the poisoning, what did you say? A—I said I know nothing as to who did it, but that two persons had mentioned it to me, and I then stated what I had heard.

Q—Did Mr. Souter ask you whether the Maharaja had said anything about the poisoning? A—Yes, Mr. Souter did ask me, and I stated everything I knew.

Q—Did either Akbar Ali or Abdool Ali say to you that the Maharaja must have said something about it? A—Yes: they threatened me, and said, if anything of the kind was said, "Do you state it," and then I said, "I have stated all that I know."

Q—Did Mr. Souter threaten you? A—No, I was not threatened. No one threatened me.

Q—What made you say you were threatened?—No; I did not say that. They said to me that the Maharaja must have said something to me about poisoning, and I said, no he had not.

(Serjeant Ballantine asked that the short-hand writer should read the previous answer in which the witness said she had been threatened. The answer was read.)

Q—Did you not say that they threatened you? A—It is not true. They did not threaten me. I do not think I said so. I may have said it.

Q—Who is taking care of you now? A—I am now in confinement.

Q—In charge of Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali? A—Yes; in their charge, or their sepoys, or policemen.

Q—After you had made these statements did Mr. Souter read them over to you? A—No.

Q—Were you taken before anybody else, or did anybody else come to you? A—No one came to me. I am in confinement.

Q—Did you see Mr. Cleveland? A—I don't know anybody. I am in confinement.

Q—Did you make another statement to Mr. Souter after this interview? A—No; not to Mr. Souter, but I made a statement to a vakeel. Perhaps it was a barrister, as I don't know the difference between a vakeel and a barrister.

Q—You did make another statement to Mr. Souter, did you not? A—Yes, in the hospital. I stated the whole truth. I never tell a lie. I consider this place just like the house of God.

Q—When was it that you made this other statement to Mr. Souter? A—That was after I was sent for to the hospital.

[The learned Serjeant here stated to the Court that it would be conceded that the statement referred to purported to be taken on the 21st December by Mr. Souter.]

Cross-examination continued. Q—Did Mr. Souter come to you at the hospital? A—I sent for Mr. Souter, and he came to me in order that I might tell him everything I knew.

Q—Whom did you send? A—I do not remember now. But I spoke about it to Dr. Seward or somebody else.

Q—Well, you did not send Dr. Seward. Who was it you sent? A—I mentioned to somebody that I wanted to see Mr. Souter.

Q—Was it to Akbar Ali? A—No.

Q—Was it to Abdool Ali? A—No. I was then under a guard of sepoys. No one was allowed to come in.

Q—How did it happen that you went to the Maharaja upon the first occasion? A—As for Baroda, I don't know much about it, but I have seen it before. I have seen England, Cawnpore, Neemuch, Jodhpore, the mountains of Simla, Mount Aboo, and Arabia. (Laughter.)

Q—If you answer my question you may see these places again. I repeat my question. A—Salim and Faizoo were after me for about two months. They asked me from time to time to come to the Maharaja and pay my respects to him.

Q—Why did you not go? A—I did not go, because I did not know how to go.

Q—You know if they wanted you to go they would have taken you and shown you the way. Why didn't you want to go? A—Faizoo and Salim said to me, "Don't you fear," and Salim said I should accompany Faizoo.

Q—Why were you unwilling to go? A—Because I had never been to the Maharaja.

Q—Was that the only reason? A—Yes; I had never been in Baroda before then.

Q—Do you know Damodhur Punt? A—No. I don't know anybody.

Q—Do you know whom I mean by Damodhur Punt? A—I do not know. I never saw him.

Q—Is it the truth that you were persuaded much against your will by Faizoo Ramzan to visit the Maharaja? A—That is true.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—You say that you made a statement to a vakeel. (Shown Mr Cleveland.) Is that the vakeel to whom you made your statement? A—Yes; he heard what I stated, but did not read it.

Q—While you were in the hospital did you see either of the Khan Bahadoors? A—No; I did not see anybody in the intervals

Q—Did you see either of the two Khans? A—No.

Q—During that time had you communications with any police officer? A—No. I was under a guard. How could I answer anything?

Q—What hospital was it you were in? A—The regimental hospital. The doctor of the regiment, whose name I do not know, and Dr. Seward, came to see me.

Q—You say you saw the Khan Bahadoor, with a gharrywan and a boy? A—Yes.

Q—Was that the first time you had seen the Khan Bahadoor at all about this matter. A—Yes.

Q—At that time where were you? A—On my cot in my room. I was sick.

Q—How many days had you been sick at that time? A—For about four or five days. Before that I was suffering from fever, and I had a liver-complaint.

Q—During the four or five days, had you been lying sick in your room? A—Yes.

Q—Do you know who the gharrywan was who came with the Khan Bahadoor? A—I did not know him before he came on that occasion with the Khan Bahadoor.

Q Do you know his name? A—It is some name like Tabba or Tabboy. I do not know the people hereabouts

Q—Who was the boy? A—My own servant.

Q—Tell me as nearly as you can recollect what passed between you and the Khan Bahadoor upon that occasion? A—All that I said was that I was not able then to tell anything. In fact, I was afraid when I saw the driver and the boy, and I further said I would afterwards tell everything, and that it was true I had gone to the Maharaja upon three occasions

Q—You say you were placed in confinement afterwards. Were you taken to any jail, or were you left either in your own room or in any other house? A—I was placed in another room in the same bungalow.

Q—What sort of confinement were you placed in? Were you simply under surveillance or were you placed in custody of the police? A—I do not know the distinction.

Q—Were there any policemen posted in your room or posted outside? A—There was a sepoy at the door of my room.

Q—And you remained there until you were removed to the hospital? A—Yes. I did not see my husband after that.

Q—Do you remember seeing Mr. Souter on the same day that you first saw the Khan Bahadoor with the garrywan and the boy? A—I do not remember. I did not see him. I don't think I saw him.

Q—You were asked yesterday a good deal about your being frightened on your third visit to the Haveli. Were you really frightened? A—Yes.

Q—And you connected your fright with what you had heard from two men whose names you mentioned as Kazee and Kurreem? A—Yes.

Q—Were you frightened when you first heard what the Kazee and Kurreem said to you? A—I did not exactly understand at that time what these two men meant when they spoke to me.

Q—When did what they had said to you begin to frighten you? A—When I went on the third occasion to the Maharaja.

Q—Do you speak English? A.—A little.

Q—Do you understand English? A—I do not understand an difficult words.

Q—Were you in the habit of speaking English to your mistress, or was your mistress in the habit of speaking English to you? A—My mistress generally spoke Hindustanee, but sometimes she spoke English to me.

Q—On any of these three occasions you have mentioned, did you obtain leave from your mistress to absent yourself? A—On two of the occasions I obtained leave from Mrs. Boevey to go out.

Q—You mentioned to Serjeant Ballantine that, after hearing statements from these two men, Kureem and Kazee, you mentioned the fact to Mr. Souter? A—Yes, I mentioned these two persons' statements.

By the President—Do you know the drivers of the gharries in which you went to the Maharaja's? A—I do not know these drivers. It was at night when I went. I do not know their names. (Recollecting herself.) Yes; I think I do recollect the name of one of them. Salim told me that the name of one of themwas Sundul. That was when Salim told me to come to his house. He then said to me that Sundul knew his house. I had not seen Sundul at any time previous, but I saw him on the day following when he came to Kurreem Naik to ask for the fare.

Q—You have told us that you heard about the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. Can you tell us how many days it was before you heard this that you had visited the Maharaja for the third time? A—It was about twenty days or a month.

Q—Was it near the end of the month or earlier? A—I do not remember, but it may have been ten or twenty days.

Q—Before you heard of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre? A—I do not remember how long it was before that, but it was in the month of Ramzan.

Sir Richard Meade.—Put the question in another way. She went to the Palace in the month of Ramzan: how long was it after that that attempt was made? A—I cannot say how long, but I am quite sure I went to the Haveli before I heard of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

This concluded Ameena's evidence.

Faizoo Ramzan, sworn and examined by the Advocate-General, deposed—My name is Faizoo Ramzan. I was employed as a cobbler in the Residency here. I was so employed for about twenty years. I remember the time when the Commission was sitting in Baroda. I know ayah Ameena, who has just given her evidence. While the Commission was sitting I accompanied the ayah to the Maharaja in the city. The time when I went with the ayah to the city was at night after nine o'clock. I went in a gharry. I don't know who the driver of that gharry was. Salim sowar told me he would send a gharry, and the gharry was found at a place near the school, where Salim, or rather Salim's man, had said it would be waiting for us. The ayah and I drove in that gharry to the city. On the road we did not see anybody. In the city we met the Maharaja, but did not meet any one. When we got to the Chapani gateway the gharry stopped. This gateway is near the new bazaar. It is one of the city gates. I and the ayah then alighted and found Salim, the sowar, and we accompanied Salim to the Maharaja. We found the Maharaja in the Haveli up-stairs. The Chapani gate is about 200 or 250 paces from the Palace. We entered the Haveli by a staircase in the direction of the Nazzar Bagh, which is at the back of the Haveli and adjoining. The Nazzar Bagh runs up to the wall of the Haveli. The front of the Haveli is to the public street. I went to the Haveli by a staircase adjoining the Nazzar Bagh. This staircase is at the back of the Haveli I went into the Haveli by flights of stairs, but it was night, and I do not remember whether I went up three stories or four stories. On going up-stairs I and the ayah sat down, and Sowar Salim went to apprise the Maharaja of our arrival. As nearly as I can remember, in the place where we sat down, there was a stool or a bench, and I saw a large mirror on one side of me, but as it was night time I could not see well. The room was a small one. Just as we got to the top of the stairs we found this little place, a sort of sitting-place. This sitting-place was just in front as we got to the top of the stairs. While the ayah and I were sitting there the Maharaja came to us after a little time. I knew it was the Maharaja because I used to see him when he came to the Residency, and I recognised him as the same Maharaja. After the Maharaja's arrival he sat down upon a bench, and I salaamed to him. The Maharaja said to the ayah, "You don't come to me." She replied, "I have no leisure or opportunity." The only other conversation that passed was, as nearly as I can remember, that the Maharaja said to the ayah, "Do you request the madam saheb to speak to the sahib in my favour, as many persons are making statements or representations." The ayah said she could not say anything in favour of the Maharaja to the madam sahib, but if there was anything else, she might speak about it or do it. I made a salaam to the Maharaja and said, "My son is a servant, and there are persons who are jealous of me and at enmity with me." After that some little talk took place, after which I left. I mean that after this conversation the ayah and I went away. To the Maharaja I represented that as my son was in the service of the Maharaja, therefore they bore enmity against me at the Residency. My son is a sowar in the service of the Maharaja, and was in the service of Khunderao. He is now about sixteen years old. He gets ten Baroda rupees, which is something more than eight Queen's rupees. Ever since his employment he has received that pay. I could recognise the cart-driver who took me to the city that night.

(A man produced.)—That is the gharrywalla.

The gharrywallah said his name was Khaba Poonjabhoy.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Ballantine:—

Q—Was that man pointed out to you before the Residency? No, but he was in the habit of coming to the camp and to the Residency. He was brought to me by Mr. Souter to identify him.

The Advocate General thought that the witness's answer had not been quite fairly stated. Witness said that the man had been brought before him by Mr.

Souter and he recognised him. This was very different from stating that the man had been brought to him and pointed out.

In answer to the President,

The witness replied—He was brought before me when I was before Mr. Souter, and I recognised him.

Cross-examination continued—

Q—Were you examined by Colonel Phayre after this alleged attempt at poisoning? A—Yes.

Q—Did Colonel Phayre speak to you upon the subject of the alleged poisoning case? A—Yes. I said I knew nothing about the matter.

Q—Did you say you ever had paid a visit to the Maharaja? A—I did not state that, as all the persons about the Residency bore enmity to me. I came to the Residency at seven o'clock in the morning, having remained in the city during the night, and this matter of the poisoning happened at six o'clock in the morning.

The Advocate-General—I am told that the witness said he did not mention the matter because the other servants accused him.

Sergeant Ballantine—This is a most important difference. (To the Interpreter)—Let us know the exact words he used in Hindustanee if not in English.

The Interpreter, after repeating the previous question to witness,—He says that the other servants bore enmity to him and accused him of having done this thing.

Cross-examination continued:—

Q—Was that the reason why you did not mention your visit to the Maharaja? A—Yes. I feared I might be accused.

Q—What became of you after you were examined by Colonel Phayre? Did you remain in his service? A—Two days after I was examined I was dismissed.

Mr. Melvill.—It is not clear from his answer, whether he was examined two days afterwards, or whether he was examined on two consecutive days.

Cross-examination continued—

Q—Were you examined by Colonel Phayre twice or only once? A—After my statement was taken to Colonel Phayre, two days afterwards he sent for me. He took down my name on the second occasion, and asked me how long I had been in his service.

Q—Did he examine you upon any subsequent occasion? A—Yes. Afterwards questions were put to me. I was asked who had incited me to do that, or who had spoken to me.

Q—Did Colonel Phayre mention the Maharaja in the course of any one of these examinations? A—No; he did not mention the Maharaja's name. He only asked me who had incited me to do this.

Q—Did he ask whether the Maharaja had done so? A—No, he did not put me that question. He merely asked me to let him know who had instructed him to do this.

Q—Do you mean to say that he did not mention the Maharaja's name at all? A—I was only asked to mention the name of the person who had instructed me to administer the poison. That is what I was asked from time to time.

Q—After the last examination by Colonel Phayre what became of you? A—I remained here in confinement.

Mr. Melvill—That is not a definite answer to the question. The question is, after the last examination what became of you? How long, after he knew that the other servants were suspecting him, did he remain with Colonel Phayre? A—I was put into confinement two days after this poisoning matter.

Cross-examination continued—Have you been in confinement ever since? A—Yes.

Q—Where do they confine you? A—I am now living in a tent.

Q—Guarded? A—Yes.

Q—Are you in charge of Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali? A—Yes.

Q—Do you know Rowjee Rama? A—Yes.

Q—Do you know if he was one of the persons who accused you of poisoning your master? A—Yes, he was one of these persons. The whole of the people at the bungalow were against me. They were on one side, and I was on the other.

Q I am curious to know how it was that you went to the Maharaja's with the ayah. Please relate all the circumstances minutely under which you went with the ayah to the Maharaja. A—I have already stated what occurred.

Q—Did she ask you to go, or did you ask her to go? A—That sowar told both of us we should come in the evening. The sowar's name is Salim.

Q—Were you and the ayah together when Salim told you to come? A—I and the ayah were standing at the Residency. Salim had been to the sahib with some fruit, and on his return he told us to come.

Q—What did Salim say? A—Salim said, "Do you come there." He had been speaking to me frequently before that time about going, and I said "What business have I to go?"

Q—Is it true that you persuaded the ayah to go, and that she was very unwilling? A—I did not persuade her. She is not a child that she should require anything of that kind. She went of her own accord. She could not be taken up and carried away in a man's arm.

Q—Is it true, as Ameena has sworn, that she was persuaded much against her will by Faizoo Ramzan to visit the Maharaja? A—She may have stated what she thought proper to state. I make my statement.

Q—Is what she has said true or false? A—We both went of our own accord. We were not taken by force.

Q—Why did you go? A—I went because the ayah went.

Q—Was that the only reason? A—Yes, otherwise I had no business to go. The ayah said, "I have been asked to go from time to time for a long time past. Let us go."

Q—What for? A—I did not ask her for what purpose,

Q—Did you ever mention to any living being that you had been at the Maharaja's until you were examined on the 29th December by Mr. Souter? A—No. I did not tell anybody that.

[The learned Serjeant here called the attention of the Court to the date just mentioned, the 29th December, which would have an important bearing in the case.]

Cross-examination continued.—Before you were examined by Mr. Souter had he been told that the ayah had been examined? A—No, no one told me.

Q—Did you not know that she had been examined? No, I did not know.

Q—Did anybody examine you before Mr. Souter did? Did Akbar Ali or Abdool Ali? A—I was taken one day and made to stand up, and the garrywan was made to stand up in one place and I in another. The driver of the gharry gave his evidence and the ayah gave her evidence.

The Advocate-General [to the Interpreter].—Begin at the beginning of what he has stated, and then the Commission will understand how it is that he makes this statement.

The question was repeated.

Witness.—The driver of the gharry was standing at one place, I stood at another place, and the ayah was somewhere inside, because she was sick. We were standing outside. Then I admitted that I had gone to the Maharaja on one occasion. Some one said to me that the ayah said I had gone.

To the Court—Somebody said to me that the ayah had confessed that I had gone with her once. The gharrywan made the same statement, and then I confessed.

Cross-examination resumed.

Q—Did anybody at that time tell you that the ayah had confessed and stated that you had been with her? A—No. Nobody told me so. I was taken to where the ayah was. I was placed on one spot, and the driver of the gharry on another.

Q—What occurred when you and the driver were placed in position at the ayah's door? Then I acknowledged that I had gone on one occasion.

Q—Did the ayah say anything in your presence? A—No.

Mr. Melvill—I do not think you quite understand the question. The question is, "When you were standing at the ayah's door, did she say anything in your presence?" A—No; she did not say anything to me, but, as the two persons who had gone were there, I admitted that I had gone to the Maharaja's upon one occasion.

Cross-examination resumed.

Q—Did you know that she had admitted it? No; I did not know at that time. I lived at one place and she at another.

Q—Then why should you have admitted that you had gone merely because you had seen the ayah and the gharrywan? A—As the witnesses had been found I admitted I had gone.

Q—Did you know that the witnesses had mentioned you? A—I did not.

Q—Was Akbar Ali there? A—No.

Q—Was Abdool Ali there? A—Nobody was near me at the time.

Q—Then to whom did you admit it? A—Akbar Ali was standing some distance off. The Rao Sahib was there.

Q—That is another policeman? A—Yes.

Q—When you three were placed in the way you have stated, did Akbar Ali say anything? What took place? Who spoke first? A—I spoke first, I acknowledged it. I said I went once.

Q—Without a word being said to you? A—Nobody said anything to me. People are not allowed to talk where persons are kept in confinement.

Q—When you said you went once were any questions put to you? A—I was asked whether I had gone, and I said I had.

Q—Who asked you that? A—Rao Sahib.

By the Advocate-General;—

Q—Where was it that you and the ayah and the gharry-wan were brought together in the way you have stated? A—In the hospital.

Q—From the time you were given into custody to the time you were taken into the hospital to the Ayah, have you had any communications whatever with the Ayah? A—No.

Q—Did you see the Ayah in the hospital on that occasion? A—Yes.

Q—Did you on that occasion have any conversation with her? A—No.

Q—Did she make any statement in your presence? A—No.

Q—Did the garrywan make any statement in your presence? A—No.

Q—Neither ayah nor garrywan? A—Neither.

Q—Do you remember how many days it was after you had seen the ayah that you made your statement to Mr. Souter? A—It was on a Monday, the day on which Mr. Souter was about to leave.

Q—I want to know how many days after you had seen the ayah at the hospital you made your statement to Mr. Souter? A—I do not remember how many days it was.

Q—During the time that elapsed between your seeing the ayah at the hospital and making your statement to Mr Souter did you see the ayah or the garrywan, or did anybody tell you anything of what these two persons said? A—No.

[The witness then stated for the information of the Court that he had been thirty years in the service of the British Government, and he knew the Maharaja Scindia well although His Highness did not know him.]

The President—The Maharaja wants to know which Palace it was that the witness went to?

Witness—The palace called the Haveli.

The President—Was your son taken into the service of the Maharaja at your request? A—At that time the present Maharaja was not on the gady. It was in the time of the late Maharaja. I made a request to the Resident, Colonel Wallace, about the time he was going to England, that I might be employed under His Highness Khunderao, as what I got at the Residency was not sufficient for my maintenance. Colonel Wallace then transferred me and another man to the service of the Maharaja Khunderao. Syed Hoosein was the name of the other man. I remained in the service of the Maharaja for two years, and after that Colonel Barr got me back to the Residency and my son got my place in the service of the Maharaja.

The Court rose for half an hour.

The Commissioners re-assembled at about 3 o'clock. His Highness the Gaekwar was again absent from the afternoon sitting.

Karbhai Poonjabhoy was the next witness called—and having been solemnly affirmed was examined by Mr. Inverarity. He said:—My name is Karbhai Poonjabhoy. I am a hack Shigram driver in the service of Ramchunder Hulwa, whose place is situated in the Baroda Bazaar, Camp. I know Faizoo, a Chobdar at the Residency, because he was with the ayah when they went in my gharry. It is a long time ago—about a year or a year and a quarter since they went in my gharry. They got into the gharry at a place near the school, and went to the Chapani gate. When they got there they told me to stop the gharry and to remain there. This happened a long time ago. I don't remember exactly the hour, but I think it was about 8 o'clock, that is to say they got into the gharry about 8 o'clock in order to be driven to where they stopped. It was at 8 o'clock at night. I saw them, after getting out of the gharry, go into the city through the Chapani Gate, but I don't know where they went after that. That is the road which leads to the Haveli. I stopped there as they told me to do, I was asleep when they returned. They awoke me and got into the gharry. I drove to the spot near the school, and they got out of the gharry and walked towards the Residency. The Residency is on the north side of the maidan from the school.

(Ameena ayah shown to witness.) This is the woman I drove.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine:—

I came from Barton Saheb's bungalow where I was in custody. There is a tent pitched there.

Q—Is that the place where Mr. Souter is staying? A—Yes, Mr. Souter puts up in the bungalow, but the tent in which I am kept is some distance from the bungalow.

Q—How long have you been kept in the tent? A—After the Maharaja was arrested, I was taken up—and I have been in custody ever since.

Q—What for? A—I am kept in custody in order that I may not communicate with any persons.

Q—Have you done anything, except, as you say, driving these two people to the palace? A—I have done nothing more than that—those persons got into my gharry and I drove the gharry towards the Chapani gate.

Q—When did you first mention having driven either of these persons to any one? A—I informed my master that night that Faizoo and the ayah got into my gharry and that I drove them to the place which I have described. I did not inform anybody else.

Q—Had you known the ayah and Faizoo before? A—I had seen the ayah on the occasion on which I drove my gharry to the Residency.

Q—Had you ever seen Faizoo before? A—I had seen Faizoo, but I had never spoken to him.

Q—When did you tell your master? A—On the same night when I returned with my gharry.

Q—Now, were you present when Faizoo and the ayah were both of them present at the hospital and when Faizoo said that he had been driven by you? A—I was asked to point out the ayah who had ridden in my gharry, and I pointed her out at the hospital. I was then at some distance from her.

Q—Was Faizoo present at that time? A—He was present, but at a distance from me.

Q—Did you point him out? A—Yes I pointed out Faizoo.

Q.—How did you point him out? A—There was some person who serves under Mr. Souter.

Q—Akbar Ali? A—Yes. Akbar Ali Khan Saheb.

Q—And was it to Akbar Ali that you pointed out Faizoo? A—Yes.

Q—Did Faizoo hear what you said? A—No, he did not hear what I said, because he was at a distance from me.

Q—Did he see you point him out? A—I don't know whether Faizoo observed me pointing him out, but I did point out Faizoo.

Q—How far was Faizoo off at the time you pointed him out? A—As far as from here to the hedge outside there [about 60 feet].

Q—Had you not pointed him out before? A—No.

Q—Never? A—I had no occasion to point him out, and therefore I did not point him out.

Q—Why didn't you go a little nearer? A—I was told to look at him from where I was at the time.

Q—Were you told that he was there? A—Just before I pointed him out I was asked if I could recognize him. I was asked this "Did he go in your gharry?"

Q—Do you mean that nobody pointed him out to you, and asked you whether he was the person? A—"See if you can recognize that man as the man who went in your gharry," that was what was said to me.

Q—Was there any woman there but the ayah? A—There was no other woman there at the time. I did not see any other woman. The ayah was inside.

Q—And the only woman there? A—Yes.

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Q—I suppose your master is not in custody too for letting the carriage? A—No, he is not in custody.

Q—Has he been to see you? A—My master has to look after four gharries, and also to collect outstandings, and he has no leisure to come and see me.

Q—I ask you simply whether you have seen your master since you have been in confinement? A—No.

Q—Did you tell Akbar Ali or any of his officers that you had told your master that you had driven these people? A—No, I did not tell anybody.

Q—I am rather curious. But do you expect to get out of prison, or out of confinement, or what? A—That will depend upon the order made by the Sircar.

Q—Have you been told that it depends on this case, your *getting* out of prison? A—No. Nobody said anything of the kind to me. I was told that I would be liberated by the Sircar's order.

Q.—You were told you would be liberated by the Sircar's order when? A—After the witnesses are done with; after this business is over.

Q—I suppose Akbar Ali told you to be sure to tell the truth? A—No; Akbar Ali did not ask me anything. My statement was taken by my saheb.

Q—Who is your saheb? A—Mr. Souter. He merely took my statement.

Q—Was anything said to you about getting out of confinement by Mr. Souter? A—No; Mr. Souter did not say anything, but he said this to me that when the Sircar's business would be over I would be set free.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble:—

Q—Just tell us what sort of confinement it is that you are kept in. A—It is no confinement at all. I am supported by the Sircar. I sit there. There is no remedy against an order of the Sircar. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—He did not exactly call it a pleasure to be there.

Mr. Scoble—You don't object to being kept there now?

Witness—As long as ever the Sircar may keep me.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter)—Is he a married man? (Laughter.)

Witness—No, I am not.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Oh, then, that accounts for it.

Witness—Oh, I forgot. Yes, I am a married man. (Loud laughter.)

Shaik Kurrim, the next person called as a witness, was examined by Mr. Scoble, and said—I am a peon or pattawalla employed under Mr. Boevey, who was Assistant Resident here. I was in his service when he went to Nowsaree last year. He returned from Nowsaree at the beginning of the rains. After my return from Nowsaree I remember going with the ayah Ameena to the Maharaja. According to my recollection that would be within eight days after my return. It was at about 8 o'clock in the evening. I and the ayah went from here in a gharry. The ayah had desired me previously to call a certain gharrywalla, a man named Sundul. I did so, and he brought the gharry to a place near the school, where I and the ayah got into it. The ayah told the driver of the gharry to go to Salim's house. I believe Salim is a jasoos in the service of the Maharaja. When we got to within a short distance from Salim's house Sundul, the driver of the gharry, went to call Salim. Salim joined us and got into the gharry with us, and we all three went to the Haveli in the gharry.

Q—What do you call the Haveli as distinguished from the other residences of the Maharaja?

Witness—It is near a place called the Mandvee in the city. It is close to the tower. When we got to the Haveli, Salim took me and the ayah upstairs to the Maharaja. We went up by the back of the Haveli through a door at the back of the Haveli. The Nuzzur Bagh adjoins the entrance through which we entered into the Haveli.

Mr. Scoble—How do you get to this door at the back of the Haveli from the public street?

Witness—There is a haveli on one side and a haveli on the other side and we go under a covered way, and passing through that covered way we get to the back of the Haveli and to the door through which we entered. Having entered by this door Salim took us upstairs. I know to what part of the Haveli we were taken. We went through two rooms and we were told to sit in a third room, as the Maharaja was not there at the time.

Mr. Scoble.—Do you know on what storey of the Haveli these rooms are situated?

Witness.—I did not count the storeys. It was in the night time; there were two or three staircases, I think The room in which we sat was situated on the storey above those two rooms through which we had passed.

Mr. Scoble—And how was that room in which you were told to sit situated with reference to the staircase? Did you go into the room direct from the stairs?—that is what I want to know.

Witness—I had to turn when I got to the top of the stairs to get into the room. When we were there no one came. I did not find anyone there. I did not see the Maharaja on that occasion. The ayah remained with me all the time I was there. I remained there about three-quarters of an hour. From that room I, the ayah, and Salim went to the Maharaja.

Sir R. Couch—Most likely it is in connection with the room downstairs that the witness has been speaking. It might be just as well to ask him again.

Mr. Scoble—In which room was it that you saw the Maharaja?

Witness—When we got to the top of the stairs we saw the Maharaja sitting on a bench close to the stairs

Mr. Scoble.—Where was this place where you had to turn on getting to the top of the stairs?

Witness—After we left that room or place we went up another flight. The place where we had to turn was between the place where we were waiting and the room in which we saw the Maharaja. When we got upstairs to the third room we found the Maharaja sitting on a bench. The ayah sat down and conversed with the Maharaja. I stood aside. I took no part in the conversation. No one else besides the Maharaja and the ayah joined in the conversation. There was no one there except the ayah, myself, and Salim. I heard what the conversation was about. The ayah commenced speaking about the Nowsarree wedding. The Maharaja asked the ayah whether the saheb was angry with him on account of the marriage taking place. The ayah thereupon said, "I cannot say anything now, but when the madam saheb comes I will explain things to her." (Mr. Flynn:—Meaning to talk her over. The word used is *samjao*.) The ayah further said that she did not go to the saheb's room at that time.

Mr. Melvill (to Interpreter)—He said "She did not go to the saheb's room." There is nothing about "at that time" there.

Mr. Flynn—Yes.

Mr. Melvill—I did not catch it.

(Question repeated.) Witness—She then said, "I don't go to the saheb's room. When the madam saheb comes I will speak to her and explain things to her."

Mr. Scoble—Do you remember any further part of the conversation?

Witness—The Maharajah addressed me and said, "Do you explain matters to your saheb." I said "My saheb does not or will not attend to anything I may say to him—in fact he does not mind anybody. He does what he thinks proper in his own mind. (A laugh.) I had no further conversation with the Maharaja. We were at the Haveli about an hour altogether. We then went downstairs, and we all came here to the Residency. The ayah told me on the following day to go to Yeshwuntrao, and that I will get a present on the occasion of the marriage. I knew Yeshwuntrao. Every fourth day he used to come to the Residency with a basket of fruit from the Maharaja's place as a present for the Resident. I went to Yeshwuntrao, as the ayah told me. Salim was there and Yeshwantrao was there—nobody else. I got a present. Salim gave me Rs. 200 and said to me "Do you keep Rs. 100 for yourself, and give the ayah the other one hundred rupees as a present on account of the Nowsarree marriage." I kept the Rs. 100 for that night, and at 6 o'clock of the following morning I took the Rs. 100 with me and gave them to the ayah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine.

Q—Did you give these rupees to the ayah in the presence of her husband? A—Yes, in the presence of her husband.

Q—Now, after this attempt to poison, were you examined by Colonel Phayre? A—Yes, I was.

Q—That would be about the 13th November. I suppose there will be no disputes about these dates.

Mr. Scoble—Oh no.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You were examined by Colonel Phayre? No, not by Colonel Phayre, but by Mr. Boevey.

Q—Was Colonel Phayre present. I suppose that would be the same thing? A—No, Colonel Phayre was in his office at the time.

Q—Was what you said read over to you by Colonel Phayre? A—No.

Q—And did you say nothing whatever to Mr. Boevey about these visits to the Maharaja? A—No, I didn't say anything to Mr. Boevey about that.

Q—Were you asked questions about Salim? A—Yes.

Q—Were you asked questions about the Maharaja? A—No.

Q—Did you tell Mr. Boevey that you were not on good terms with the Maharaja's Arab sowar Salim? A—Yes, I said that.

Q—Did you say that Salim once asked you, while the Commission was sitting, to give him information about Pooniker?—I did tell Mr. Boevey that Salim had said to me that should I communicate what might pass I would be rewarded for it.

Q—Did you tell Mr. Boevey that you had told Salim that you would tell your master if he made any such overtures to you? A—Yes, I did.

Q—Did you tell him that since that time Salim had shown enmity towards you, and that when the Resident went to Muckenpoor he (Salim) would not let you sit in the bullock cart? A—Yes.

Q—Now did you tell him, also, that you had had a quarrel with Salim on that account? A—Yes. I said that I had had a quarrel with him at Muckenpoor and that it was on account of my not agreeing to furnish information as asked for by him.

Q—At the time you were giving this account to Mr. Boevey, why did not you mention these visits to the Maharaja? A—I was afraid that I would be accused of something in reference to the poisoning, and therefore I did not tell him.

Q.—Are you in confinement now? A.—Yes. I am.

Q—How long after you had given this statement to Mr. Boevey was it that you were put into confinement? A—About a fortnight after I made that statement. I don't remember the exact statement.

Q—Did you afterwards make a statement to Mr. Souter? A—Yes.

Q—When you made that statement did you tell Mr. Souter all you knew? A—Yes, I told him all that I knew.

Q—Now, is this what you told him—"Last hot weather I accompanied the Assistant Resident to Nowsaree. A few days after his return to Baroda, the ayah Ameena, lately in the service of the Assistant Resident accompanied me to see the Maharaja. We took a bullock shigram at the school, and started about 8 o'clock at night. We first went to the house of Salim sowar who getting into the shigram took us to the Haveli, and we all three were conducted by the private entrance to the presence of the Maharaja, who was upstairs. The Maharaja, Salim, and the ayah talked privately together for about an hour. There was no other person present." We returned to the Residency about eleven o'clock? A—Yes.

Q—Now, did you say one single word about having heard one single part of the conversation? A—I heard the ayah relate what I have stated as to the Nowsaree marriage.

Answer my question—Did you, when examined by Mr. Souter, mention one syllable of the conversation? A—I did.

Q—Did you mention to Mr. Souter what you now say you heard pass between the ayah and the Maharaja? A—I did tell Mr. Souter.

Q—Have you been examined more than once by Mr. Souter? A—Only once.

Q—Was what you said taken down? A—Yes.

Q—Was it read over to you? A—Yes, and Mr. Souter asked me if it was correct, and I said it was.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (after speaking in a whisper to Mr. Scoble)—I was just asking my learned friend as to a question of practice one more. A.—This (a copy of the witness's statement made to Mr. Souter) is in English. I cannot put it in his hands as I could in England, and therefore my only course is to have it read to him, and then have it translated, and then ask him the question.

Mr. Scoble—My learned friend is quite correct.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter.)—Tell him (the witness) that what I have put to him is that which has been taken down, and ask him whether he still persists in saying that he told this conversation to Mr. Souter. I have not referred to the money matter that appears in the last paragraph. I merely refer to the subject of this correspondence.

Witness—I did mention to Mr. Souter what passed between the Maharaja and the ayah regarding the Nowsaree marriage.

Q—And it was read over to you? A—Yes, he read over the statements I made.

Q—And the conversation between the ayah and the Maharaja?—that is the point I am on—the conversation that you allege you heard between the Maharaja and the ayah? A—No, I did not hear him read this out.

Q—Well, I don't know—it's unless enquiring. How came you just now to declare that you did; how come you to declare that Mr. Souter read out to you the conversation that was had between the Maharaja and the ayah?

Sir R. Couch—He did not say that what he said was that he was examined by Mr. Souter and his statement was taken down.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I think——

Sir R. Couch (reads from his notes.)—"I did mention the conversation between the ayah the Maharaja to Mr. Souter. I was only examined once by Mr. Souter, it was taken down and read over to me."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—It is no use asking that question.

Sir R. Couch—It's rather a matter for comment.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Simply a matter for comment. Just a word or two more. Have you seen Akbar Ali since yesterday, or Abdool? A—Akbar Ali is here.

Q—I know that as well as you do. I want to know whether you saw him to speak to since yesterday? A—No, there is no opportunity to speak to him, because the police are there. (A laugh.)

Q—Under Mr. Souter, Akbar Ali is the head of the detective branch of the police. I will just ask you this question—What took you to the Palace to see the Maharaja?—you were not friends with Salim, you know. A—The ayah took me there.

Q—But what for? A—In order to get a present paid to me on account of the Nowsaree marriage.

Q—You are Kurrim Naik, are you not? A—Yes.

Q—Well now, I will tell you what the ayah says, she says that she went on this occasion because you and Salim asked her to go. A—Not so, We did not meet Salim.

Q—That is not the question. What I call your attention to is to what the ayah said—the ayah said yesterday that she went because you and Salim had asked her to go. A—That was not so. She is not a child for me to take her with me to the Palace. (A voice at the bar—She is not a child by any means.) I went because she went.

Re-examination by Mr. Scoble—Have you spoken to the ayah since yesterday? A—Those persons are kept separate from me.

Q.—Have Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali or either of them spoken to you about the evidence the ayah gave? A.—I have not seen either the ayah or anybody else to get at the information.

Mr. Scoble:—I suppose the Commission will scarcely take another witness to-day. It is now 4 o'clock.

Sir R. Couch—No, I think not.

The Commission then rose for the day.

We may mention that the attendance was very large, chiefly of the native element; although a number of military officers in uniform were present during the day, apparently very much interested in the proceedings, which were (a rare occurrence in this country), as well to-day as yesterday, graced by the presence of a select number of the ladies of the station, for whom a place in the building had been specially set apart.